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U.S. CONTINUES 'MILITARISTIC, HEGEMONIC POLICY'

AU201045 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 85

["Confirmation of Militaristic and Hegemonic Policy -- Press Conference of the U.S. President Reagan" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA) -- At a press conference held in Washington, President Reagan declared that his administration will continue its efforts for the production and deployment of the new "MX" missiles considering such an action as "vital" for the interests of the American "security". Besides this, he laid the stress on the development of other mass extermination weapons, such as chemical ones. On the other hand, Reagan declared that meetings are being held between the representatives of his administration and of the Soviet leadership with the aim of organizing as soon as possible a summit meeting between the officials of both countries.

Supporting the policy of U.S. imperialism to split and dominate in the Middle East region, Reagan praised the Jordanian king, Husayn, who, as it has been underlined, plays an important role with regard to the implementation of the U.S. anti-Arab plan and stressed that Washington "will make everything possible to help Husayn in his efforts" in this direction. He expressed also the conviction that in the future too he will continue "the policy of constructive engagement" towards the racist regime of South Africa. Besides this, the U.S. President spoke in favour of his visit made in May this year to the cemetery of SS troops in Bitburg underlining that "such a thing was worth made [as received] and I am very pleased with this visit".

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR

AU201008 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Tirana, June 20 (ATA) -- The minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Albania, Reis Malile received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Philip Legrain, regarding the forthcoming presentation of the credentials to the president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BEKTESHI VISITS KOMAN HYDROPOWER STATION

AU201025 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, June 20 (ATA) -- The fitters of the "Enver Hoxha" hydropower station of Koman, after fulfilling the tasks of January-June period by 113 per cent, attained a new success: They assembled the rotor of the generator of the first turbine with a weight of about 400 tons.

Sharing the joy of the fitters and of the other working people of the hydropower station were also the alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Council of Ministers Comrade Besnik Bekteshi, the First Secretary of the district party committee Petro Dode, the minister of construction Farudin Hoxha, etc.

ZHIVKOV REPORTS TO STATE COUNCIL ON JAPAN VISIT

AU201738 Sofia BTA in English 1639 GMT 20 Jun 85

["Contribution to International Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 20 (BTA) -- Today the State Council of Bulgaria was briefed by Mr. Todor Zhivkov on his visit to Japan, which took place from May 26 to May 30, 1985 on the invitation of the Japanese Government in connection with the opening of the National Day of Bulgaria at the "Expo '85" international exposition in Tsukuba.

The State Council assessed the visit, the meetings and the talks of Mr. Todor Zhivkov with Emperior Hirohito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, and with other prominent government, political, economic and cultural figures, as a further constructive contribution to the developing and broadening of the Bulgaro-Japanese political, economic, techno-scientific and cultural relations, as a contribution to understanding and cooperation between the states in the name of consolidating peace in the world.

HIJACKING 'OPPORTUNITY' FOR U.S. SHOW OF FORCE

AU201032 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 85 p 7

[Unattributed commentary: "A New Demonstration of Pressure and Blackmail"]

[Text] In the last few days the case of the hijacked U.S. TWA aircraft has greatly exacerbated the existing tension in the explosive and dangerous Middle East atmosphere. As has been reported, among the hostages of this aircraft there are 30 U.S. citizens who are now in the hands of armed detachments of the Shi'ite Amal movement. The dramatic situation at Beirut airport, however, seemed to be welcome to Washington, since the United States immediately took advantage of the opportunity to put its latest demonstration of strength into operation.

Within a short time the Pentagon instructed six military vessels of the U.S. Sixth Fleet to proceed toward the eastern Mediterranean. It was announced that the aircraft carrier Nimitz is already cruising in the middle of the Mediterranean and that the missile mine carrier Kid has already left the Israeli port of Haifa, in order to proceed toward the Lebanese coast. At the same time, a group of "commandos" of the special Delta Force were urgently transferred to the Middle East only a few hours after the hijacking of the aircraft. These are the same "commandos" that distinguished themselves during the American military aggression in Grenada.

Such developments unequivocally shows that Washington has once more put into operation its powerful militarist machinery in order to remind the peoples in the Middle East of its military presence. The new demonstration of U.S. military ships threateningly cruising along the shores of Lebanon is supposed to convince the Arab peoples that the United States is ready to use military force in the area.

The most recent events surrounding the hijacking of the TWA aircraft can be considered as an example of how every opportunity is convenient to Washington in its striving to untie its hands for direct acts of aggression, including armed aggression against sovereign peoples. There is even more. The U.S. Government continues to use one of the basic instruments of its foreign policy -- state terrorism. Behind the screen of its "struggle against terrorism" Washington is actually conducting a policy of crude pressure against countries and national liberation movements that do not accord with its taste.

In contradiction to the peace-loving aspirations of mankind the United States continues to expand its military presence in critical geographical areas of our planet, demonstratively organizing provocative military maneuvers near the borders of sovereign states, combining military blackmail with political pressure.

The world public is becoming convinced of the fact that, as regards the crisis in Lebanon, the actions of the American ruling circles are not aimed at settling this crisis or at assisting a suffering nation, but at taking advantage of conflicts, above all, in the interest of the United States and Israel.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

AU201543 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 85 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "The Plan Is Our First Goal and Involves Great Responsibility Toward the People"]

[Excerpts] The end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period is approaching. This will mark the conclusion of the economic and social development programs mapped out by the 12th BCP Congress and our entrance into a new, even more important period of building the developed, socialist society. This is why the efforts and attention of all our people are now focused upon the most important areas, upon the implementation of the 1985 plans and indexes for the Eighth 5-Year Plan period. At the same time, prerequisites are created for the thorough reorganization of our economy on the basis of the greatest achievements of the present-day scientific-technical revolution, in the spirit and along the lines of the decisions adopted at the BCP Central Committee February and March plenums -- a line that will be the basic essence of work at the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress.

The implementation of the plan is accompanied by a number of difficulties: certain losses and lagging, cause by the heavy winter conditions, the drought, and the violation of balances in the fuel and electric power supply sector, which occurred during the first 3 months of 1985. Against this background the shortcomings of a subjective character in the management of economic organizations and branches, as well as the results of poor working and technological discipline, also made their impact.

Urgent problems concerning a nationwide efficient organization of production are now facing us, while everything necessary should be done to compensate for the lag in certain areas, and to obtain the expected final results, as well as to ensure a normal supply for our market and to maintain active and successful foreign trade relations.

A fully efficient exploitation of our production capacities is a great reserve for our economy.

There are entire branches of industry, however, where the shift-work rate does not exceed 1.5 percent, although the possibility exists of increasing the rate by one entire shift! In addition to this, such shifts are only nominal figures; the actual situation is far worse. Interruptions of work, accidents, and the loss of working time in certain places amount to an everage of 2-3 hours of lost working time per shift. The insufficient exploitation of the available technical equipment has been for many years the greatest shortcoming in the construction and agricultural sectors, as well as in road construction, in road transportation, and in railroad traffic. Improbable as it may sound, there are certain agricultural and construction projects where no more than 30 percent of the machine capacity is used. How can we expect labor productivity to increase under such circumstances? How can we expect to increase capital investment profits and to produce more high quality goods under these conditions?

By whom and when will this passiveness be overcome? Who will turn back the wheel so that we may achieve the same labor productivity achieved in other states with the same equipment and in the same type of work? What is missing in this case? It is not material, fuel, workers, work opportunities. One thing only is missing: a basically different form of organization, absolutely different criteria and evaluations, strict party and state control, as well as socialist discipline. Can we talk about an accurate application of the requirements of the economic mechanism while technical equipment is inefficiently used? Incomes and wages are not affected by this, but, on the contrary, such enterprises are being awarded prizes, and even Red Banners of Working Glory!

We must directly and accurately point out those who are responsible. They are not only the individual managements and workers collectives, but also those who are most highly placed in the respective economic organization and ministry. They are required according to the law, and also urged by their consciences, to change the situation, not by partial measures, not by delays, speeches, and instructions, but promptly and in a businesslike manner, as early as the current months. They must ensure a different pace of work and different results during the second half of 1985.

The other, essential problem on which we are awaiting serious solutions and businesslike measures is the reduction of material expenditures.

There have been very few economic organizations that achieved a reduction of material expenditures according to the requirements, namely, by 1.5-2 percent, which is by far not the highest rate. Social labor productivity in our country is very low compared to worldwide standards because the system of material expenditures is not established according to scientific requirements, but rather, in many cases, according to actual expenditures.

The active season of harvest, fruit picking, and purchase of vegetables and fruit, as well as fodder preparation has begun.

It is known that in certain areas, because of the damaged sowings and careless implementation of agro-technical requirements, the expected yields will not be achieved. However, even more dangerous are the losses we are suffering each year during the grain harvest, during haymaking and during the harvest of sunflowers, corn, and other spring crops.

We must tell everybody now that this year we cannot have any production squandering, which is officially estimated at 25-30 percent of yields.

The management of agro-industrial complexes, people's councils, and all other organs are facing the task of adopting uncompromising measures against any kind of squandering, any lack of efficient management, any manifestations of irresponsibility. There is even more: All agro-industrial complexes today are required to act flexibly in order to utilize every product of the soil, to sow second crops, and to optimally use the irrigated areas for obtaining additional production.

Whenever we talk about economic reserves, the major role is assigned to the indexes on production quality.

The national income, as well as our efficient participation in international markets, depend on high quality production and low production costs. The satisfaction of the people's needs also depends on the aforementioned factors. In the language of economics this means that with less expenditure and material we must obtain a higher income, because the difference in prices for the different degrees of quality frequently vary from 15 to 20 percent.

The workers class itself demands a different system of work and responsibility because it cannot resign itself to poor production quality!

These questions pertain to the necessity of a new style and organization of work; they affect the problem of duty and responsibility concerning each and every individual. The BCP committees and organs, every party organization, are assigned the role of urgently demanding from the leaders and party members accurate fulfillment of their obligations.

The decisions of the February Plenum of the BCP Central Committee in 1985 cannot be implemented with one stroke of the hand, in an instant. However, to tell the truth, practical measures have not been adopted in this respect on a large scale in all industrial enterprises, all ministries, or in all economic organizations and enterprises.

The chief problem today is to adopt another style of work and to proceed toward control. This new style and control, however, should not be limited to assessing what has been done, it must accompany every activitiy as an inseparable part of it.

Control and responsibility, encouragement and party support for everything that is new -- operational information and analysis of the situation, a businesslike spirit, as well as a just and precise evaluation of work and a correct attitude to the cadres -- these are the characteristics of a genuine party style.

We should spare no one -- especially not responsible leaders -- from being told the truth. They should not be spared. They are the ones in the party, state, and public who are responsible when they have not done everything necessary to develop a successful economic and scientific atmosphere, when they fail in training cadres. No one can be excused for his fault, for his passiveness, for his Olympian calm when society is striving toward a higher degree of its comprehensive development and toward perfection, when society is trying to solve the acute and complicated problems of national economy.

Our people have great resources of creative strength and energy, a great wealth of optimism and talents; they are capable of implementing the most bold decisions and of achieving historical victories along their path of progress. With such goals, society today is devoting its efforts and deeds to the forthcoming 13th BCP Congress and is advancing toward new horizons of progress.

CONTROL SYSTEM ORGANS MEET, DISCUSS ACTIVITIES

AU201301 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Jun 85 p 8

[Text] A session of the State and People's Control Committee was held yesterday with the participation of the Control Coordination Council and of chairmen of okrug state and people's control committees. The session adopted a uniform and coordinated plan for control activities of the committee and of the national control system organs during the second half of 1985.

Investigations will be aimed at the implementation of party and government decisions in connection with the compensation for backwardness in fulfilling the 1985 plan, in connection with consolidating discipline and a sense of responsibility in all places, as well as in connection with a timely commissioning of the scheduled building projects, in connection with a resolute struggle for saving raw materials and energy, as well as in connection with increasing labor productivity and introducing new licenses, new technological methods, and advanced achievements.

Investigations will be carried out as regards the implementation of the plan in purchasing animal products and in connection with providing correct winter conditions in the fowl breeding and animal husbandry sector. Efforts will be devoted to the implementation of the plan for agreements on the sale of mass consumer goods, and as regards an improvement of the quality, variety, and quantity of goods. Control will be exerted over the activities of the people's councils in carrying out assignments of the constituents, as well as in ensuring school books and educational literature for the 1985-86 school year, and in connection with the improvement of mother and child care.

The session reviewed documents in connection with investigations conducted in the field of improving quality, expanding the variety of goods and introducing the economic mechanism within the system of the milk industry state economic enterprise. The investigation ascertained a number of violations of production, technological, and financial discipline. Shortcomings were discovered in connection with the introduction of scientific-technological progress and in connection with the efficient use of the available scientific potential. The results of supplying high quality raw milk and the intensive use of this product proved unsatisfactory. As a result of such shortcomings, the population is supplied with a limited variety of milk products.

The State and People's Control Committee instructed the management of the National Agro-Industrial Union to adopt comprehensive measures fordecisively improving the work connected with milk processing, connected with expanding the variety of milk products, and in connection with improving their quality.

Disciplinary sanctions were issued against Todor Bozhinov, director of the production enterprises, Zvetko Zvetanov, director of economic affairs, and Dimitur Lisicharov, director of the engineering-application activities sector of the milk industry state economic enterprise.

The milk industry state economic enterprise was instructed to return its unlawfully acquiared income to the state budget.

The discussion on the investigation in connection with implementing the program on comprehensive housing construction during the Eighth 5-Year Plan period showed that, regardless of existing efforts, there has been a certain bachwardness in building the envisaged housing units, and particularly as regards the service and urbanization area projects attached to the newly built residential districts.

The State and People's Control Committee called the attention of the chairmen of people's councils executive committees to the shortcomings they have permitted, and instructed them to adopt necessary measures for improving work in all stages of the investment process. The committee recommended to the Ministry of Construction and Territorial-Settlement Organization to accelerate the improvement of the existing building systems and range of materials, as well as to expand the development of efficient technological methods in the construction sector, and introduce the scientific-technological achievements in prefabricated large-panel construction, as well as to most efficiently use the capacity of housing construction enterprises.

GASOLINE SHORTAGE 'OVERCOME' EXCEPT IN SOFIA

AU201014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpts] At your request, dear listeners we have once more inquired about certain shortcomings in the supplies of 93-octane gasoline.

The leadership of the Petrol state economic enterprise assures us that these difficulties have been overcome. The necessary amounts of 93-octane gasoline have been supplied by the petrochemical plants to all [words indistinct]. The only shortage that still exists is in the capital. This morning for example, only three gasoline stations in Sofia were not able to deliver 93-octane gasoline. All the remaining gasoline stations are supplied with sufficient quantities of different gasoline brands.

TRANSPORATION COOPERATION SESSION HELD WITH USSR

AU201922 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The 13th session of the permanent group on economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Bulgaria and the USSR in the area of transportation took place in Burgas. The Bulgarian delegation was led by Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, and the Soviet by Viktor Biryukov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. A broad range of issues were discussed at the session and measures were adopted on further developing cooperation and strengthening the two countries' integrational processes in the area of transportation.

POTENTIAL FOR TRADE WITH ALBANIA VIEWED

AU201313 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 19 Jun 85 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Bulgaria -- Albania: Trade Exchange Diversifies"]

[Text] Tirana -- Recently, talks took place in Tirana between delegations of the foreign affairs ministries of Bulgaria and Albania.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, the delegations reviewed the implementation of the 1984 tasks, the surpluses in certain goods and quantities were specified, and ways of overcoming the nonimplementation of certain goals were marked. A review of the state of the 1985 contracts was made, and the lists of imported and exported goods were examined in detail.

The theme of searching for ways to expand the trade exchange in 1985 had a central place in the talks. Convinced of the need to expand trade and economic relations, the two delegations found possibilities for including new goods or increasing the already contracted quantities, with a view to expanding exports and imports. The specified goods from both sides will help to increase the current annual trade exchange by 30 percent. Our country will supply Albania mainly with electric meters, electric hoists, bridge cranes, automobile tire pumps, tires, batteries, tin-plate for cans, calcinated soda, and other goods. Albania will export to Bulgaria sulfur, marble, alabaster, cigarettes according to our specifications), textiles, ready-made clothes, and so forth.

COMMENTARY ON TWA HIJACK, U.S. RESPONSE

U.S. Shows Military Strength

LD201128 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[From the "24 Hours in the World" program]

[Text] The American nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Nimitz, the destroyer Kidd, and other ships of the 6th Fleet have taken up positions off the shores of Lebanon. Washington is once again demonstrating its military might. This time the hijacking of an airliner belonging to the American TWA company has provided the reason. Threats are once again coming out of the White House. Observers, when (?counting up) ships, military hardware, and the Marines gathered in the vicinity of Lebanon, do not exclude the possibility that Washington will use force to free the hostages. The world press today calls the U.S. reaction excessive because the dimensions of the incident do not warrant the enormous deployment of military hardware. The impression remains that the hijacking has provided the White House with a suitable pretext to aggravate the situation in this area.

The United States has also made use of the hijacking incident to unleash a vicious campaign against Greece. The independent foreign policy pursued by that country and its desire to rid itself of the American military bases has caused irritation for a long time on the other side of the Atlantic. This is why Bernard Kalb, spokesman for the U.S. Department of State, and representatives of the Department of Defense have been using every opportunity to frighten and discourage American tourists from visiting Greece, thereby harming that country. American President Reagan even went so far at his press conference as to warn people against making trips to Greece. American airline companies are to consider whether or not they should continue flying to Athens. Remarks made by the President also indicate that the White House is contemplating asking U.S. allies to adopt similar measures toward Greece.

The Greek Government has issued a statement on these tendentious accusations which says, among other things, that unless such slanders are stopped, Greek-American relations will be affected negatively. Greece is being indirectly accused of supporting international terrorism. The pretext is that the hijackers of the American airliner entered the aricraft in Athens. However, checks at the Athens airport are entirely the same as those carried out at other airports, even in the United States. In addition, the American airline company itself carried out a special check.

U.S. Actions Threaten Hostages

AU201034 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 19 Jun 85 p 7

["DA"-signed commentary: "U.S. Warships Are Heading for Lebanon"]

[Text] The situation in and around Lebanon has come to a head following the hijacking on Friday of an airliner of the U.S. TWA company flying on the Athens-Rome route. The Shi'ite Muslims who hijacked the plane are not members of the Amal movement but, according to some agency reports, are holding the hostages, passengers from the plane, at an unspecified place in Beirut together with members of Amal's armed units. In return for the hostages, who are reportedly American citizens, they are demanding the release of 776 Lebanese prisoners whom the Israeli Army dragged off to the Israeli prison of "Atlitz," as well as the release of 2 Lebanese arrested in Spain.

On 17 June the Spanish authorities refused to release the two prisoners and Israel refused to negotiate with the Red Cross about the release of the aforementioned Lebanese citizens. At the same time however, it indicated that it might "consider" possible requests by the U.S. Administration. It seems that the U.S. Administration has opted for a different path; one, it must be said, that is very dangerous. According to agency reports, at least seven American warships, including the Nimitz aircraft carrier, the South Carolina cruiser, and 3 landing ships with 1,800 specially trained Marines on board, are heading for the Lebanese coast. The special Delta unit on Cyprus also is ready for intervention, to free the captive travelers at the order of the relevant U.S. authorities.

According to Nabih Barri, Lebanese minister of justice who is also the head of the Amal movement, although the Shi'ites holding the hostages are not members of his movement, he guarantees the hostages' safety.

However, as is becoming apparent, the threat comes not from the Lebanese, but from the other side. The fact that American battleships are sailing to the coasts of Lebanon could herald a U.S. military intervention in that country. It would, however, be difficult to guarantee the capitves' safety in such a situation.

U.S. CONGRESS VOTE ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS VIEWED

LD201714 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Last night the U.S. House of Representatives approved a sum of $124.5 million for the production of chemical weapons in 1986. Jozef Knizat, an editor, has this to say on the subject.

[Knizat] This is a part of an enormous amount of close to Kcs10 billion that the Pentagon envisages for what is termed chemical rearmament. Currently the United States has 150,000 metric tons of highly effective chemical combat materials, mostly in Western Europe. More are to be added in the shape of binary munition. This kind of armament is characterized by having two components, which in themselves are not toxic. However, they change into highly effective chemical combat materials during flight, for they are delivered on targets in the form of artillery shells. An unequivocal conclusion can only be drawn from this calculation: Binary materials should not be dangerous in the areas where they are stored. They are to fulfill their combat role on the territories of the Warsaw Pact countries. What is involved, therefore, is the realization of American plans within the framework of NATO's European zone.

One must also stress the broader significance of America's aggressive plans. The fact is that they have been timed to complicate discussions at the Stockholm conference and the Geneva disarmament conference, where the socialist countries have submitted specific proposals aimed at eliminating chemical weapons from Europe. Thus the decision of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress is more proof that the United States continues in all its armament plans, shifting these plans' center of gravity to Western Europe, which is to become a chemical firing range in addition to being a nuclear one.

STROUGAL, CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

LD201253 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Prague today Yeoryios Iakovou, foreign affairs minister of the Republic of Cyprus, who is paying an official visit to the CSSR.

The two representatives spoke about the current international situation and stressed that the main foreign policy task of all progressive forces must be preserving world peace, disarmament, and development of fruitful cooperation among peoples. They praised the all-round development of relations between the CSSR and the Republic of Cyprus and emphasized that in the interest of their further intensification, necessary prerequisites will be created for broadening economic cooperation and purposeful expansion of trade.

HUSAK, PPR'S SIWICKI DISCUSS MILITARY COOPERATION

LD201157 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, today received Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the PPR, who is leading a delegation of the Polish People's Army on an official, friendly visit to the CSSR. In a comradely and friendly conversation held in Prague Castle, Czechoslovak-Polish relations and cooperation between the two fraternal armies were positively assessed and ways to intensify these ties were examined.

President of the Republic Gustav Husak presented the Order of Red Banner to Florian Siwicki and the Order of Red Star to General of Arms Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Polish People's Army and deputy minister of national defense, and to Brigade General Jan Kuriata, commander of the Silesia Military District. These high state distinctions were accorded to them as an expression of the appreciation of their services in deepening internationalist bonds between the people of the CSSR and the PPR, and to strengthening cooperation between the Czechoslovak and the Polish People's Armies. Florian Siwicki thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, the Czechoslovak Government, and the president of the Republic for the recognition accorded him and other members of the delegation of the Polish People's Army by the award of these high Czechoslovak distinctions.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN SPEAKS AT KLATOVY PEACE RALLY

LD160330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 15 Jun 85

[Text] Participants in today's district peace rally in Klatovy commemorated the difficult times of the Hitlerite occupation and sacrifices made in terms of human lives. Dozens of patriots living in the district sacrificed their lives in the struggle for freedom. The participants also paid their tribute to the people's efforts in the reconstruction and development of Klatovy District.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, called on the working people to increase initiative and creative activity in the period of preparations for the 17th party congress. He voiced the conviction that they will successfully accomplish the demanding tasks we have set before ourselves in building an advanced socialist society and a happier and richer life for our people.

In a resolution, the participants in the rally condemned the new round of the arms race which the United States wants to extend to space. At the same time they backed the peace proposals of the USSR and its constructive foreign policy. They stressed that honest, hard work from everyone is the most effective contribution in the struggle for peace.

Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship rallies were also held in seven districts of the West Bohemia Region.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION TO OPEN 4 JULY

AU201319 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 85 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On 18 June the GDR People's Chamber Presidium decided to convene the 11th session of the People's Chamber in Berlin on 4 July 1985 at 1000 hours. The proposed agenda was approved at the session, which was chaired by People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee. It includes a People's Chamber statement on the appeal of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and of the USSR Council of Ministers to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries on the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. The joint proposal of the GDR State Council and Council of Ministers on the law on the people's local representations in the GDR also is up for deliberation and decision by the supreme people's representation.

In addition, the People's Chamber will also discuss draft bills on international treaties, such as the consular treaty between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola, the treaty between the GDR and the Kingdom of Belgium on legal aid in criminal cases, and the treaty between the GDR and the Kingdom of Belgium on the assertion of alimony claims and the recognition and execution of verdicts in alimony cases.

The People's Chamber decision approving the budget for 1984 is on the agenda. The Presidium assigned the draft bills to the appropriate committee for deliberation.

CONGRESS' FUNDING OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS CRITICIZED

DW201325 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Last night the U.S. House of Representatives approved the resumption of chemical weapons production. Some 124.5 million dollars will be appropriated for this. Horst Kaeubler comments on the consequences of this decision:

Before the House of Representatives and the Senate agreed to resume the production of chemical mass destruction weapons, Senator Hatfield, a man who is an expert on arms issues, made a statement that is an alarm signal. He said: This measure would not be supported in the United States if our own people were affected and if our own territory were to be the theater of a chemical war. However, concerning the possibility of such a conflict, they do not have the United States in mind but solely Europe -- the states bordering the dividing line between the two military alliances.

Washington administrations have never thought highly of a strict ban on chemical warfare agents. Whereas the USSR immediately signed the Geneva protocol of 1925 on 9 chemical weapons ban, the United States joined it only 50 years later. However, has the United States not unscrupulously violated this commitment? Did it not drop hundreds of thousands of tons of highly toxic agents on Vietnam? For many years, the Pentagon secret laboratories have worked at new chemical and bacteriological weapons systems. It is no wonder, therefore, that the United States has always rejected all moves by the USSR and the socialist countries aimed at strictly banning the development, production, and stockpiling of chemical mass destruction weapons -- moves that take into account the terrible experience of the use of highly toxic gases for the first time during World War I. The fact that the Reagan administration put the Congress under substantial pressure to break the moratorium on the production of chemical weapons that has been in effect for 16 years clearly shows the direction.

The potential object of a chemical war is Europe. The deployment of cruise and Perhing II missiles that are intended to carry out nuclear first strikes within minutes; the expansion of storage facilities for new systems of these terrible weapons in the West European NATO states because, according to the Pentagon, chemical weapons serve today as variants of neutron bombs; the systematic change of Europe into a theater of war -- all these things are interconnected. This course is fully integrated in the U.S. armament program being pushed ahead in all directions. The timing of the Congress' decision must also be viewed in connection with events in Europe. The SED and SPD agreed for the first time to jointly initiative steps aimed at ensuring peace and to declare central Europe a chemical weapon-free zone. Does this agreement not reflect the growing desire to free Europe from mass destruction weapons? Although Congress' decision requires the NATO governments' consent before the production and stockpiling of such new weapons can begin, Pentagon officials consider this proviso to be an unimportant formality. Technical capacities for the production of chemical weapons are already completed at the U.S. Army's chemical complex in Pine Bluffs, Arkansas.

TISCH 15 JUN FDGB SPEECH STRESSES FOREIGN POLICY

AU190801 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Jun 85 p 3

[Speech given by Harry Tisch, SED Politburo member and FDGB chairman, at anniversary ceremony of the FDGB in Berlin on 15 Jun]

[Excerpts] Always Faithful to the Principles of Internationalism

With their active participation in the struggle for consolidating and developing worker-peasant power, the trade unions of our country affirm the declaration of loyalty of the Third FDGB Congress to Marxism-Leninism, to the leading role of the workers class party, to the inviolable friendship with the USSR and the principles of proletarian internationalism. The FDGB has always been loyal to these principles. Today we may well say that our FDGB has passed with honors all tests on its way to the present. [prolonged applause] This is true for all politically demanding and complicated situations of the class struggle and, last but not least, also for the period in which the measures of 13 August 1961 had to be implemented.

You yourself, dear colleagues, know that the enemies of the workers class have never stopped trying to separate the trade unions from the revolutionary workers class party. They have always been turned down in this, which thet deserved, and this will not be different in the future! [strong applause]

In full possession of the great rights guaranteed to the trade unions by the socialist Constitution of our state, we today concentrate our trade unionist power on shaping developed socialist society. In particular, since the Eighth SED Party Congress, with the course of the main task and the unity of economic and social policy, we have been perfecting step-by-step the conditions of work and of overall life by joint resolutions of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers and the FDGB National Executive Council. The Labor Code passed by the People's Chamber at the initiative of the FDGB has been of great value for this process.

Living in Social Security and Safety

Social security and safety mark the life of the working people. Whatever you consider -- there has never been a time in which the trade unions' activities have been as successful as now. These activities have always included the promotion of the intellectual-cultural life of the working people.

This has given strong stimuli to their striving for basic and advanced education and creative self-occupation in all fields of art and culture. It has also yielded results that manifest the cultural-creative power of the workers class, in particular, during the enterprise and workers festivals.

Everything we do is always aimed at realizing the purpose of socialism, serving the welfare of the people, and promoting this welfare. For this we consistently follow the course of the main task, for this we are working and struggling even now, when socialism is entering a high stage of its development and preparations for the 11th SED Congress are also on the trade union's agenda.

This also marks the 40th anniversary of the FDGB. Because, as Ernst Thaelmann taught, for us jubilees of the workers class are not days of remembrance devoid of meaning, but directives for class struggle, guides for action.

Firm Fraternal Alliance With Lenin's Country

Dear colleagues, everything we have achieved in the trade union's work has its foundation in the inviolable friendship and cooperation with Lenin's country. (prolonged, strong applause) Based on the militant community of the SED and CPSU and the universal cooperation of our countries, the relations between the trade union organizations of our two countries have been strongly developed, too. The deepening of this cooperation and the increasing intertwining of our national economies in order to solve common tasks, which reach far into the future, also pose new and greater demands to the trade union.

In its international activities the FDGB gives priority to meeting these demands and, in general, consolidating and developing cooperation with the trade unions of the states of the socialist community. This serves socialism and its mission to preserve world peace.

Comrades and colleagues, history has taught us where the threat of war comes from. We thus notice the more clearly who is once again forcing this threat upon mankind and who is endangering mankind in a more terrible way than ever before. The imperialist policy of confrontation against socialism, with its hazardous American program of arms buildup, has brought a situation in which, since the end of World War II, peace has never been as threatened as it is now.

Resolute Stance Against the Arms Race on Earth and in Space

Stubborn adherence to the so-called "Star Wars" plan and the destructive attitude of the American side towards the Soviet proposals in connection with the Geneva negotiations is an admonition to higher caution and increasing efforts in the struggle for peace.

At the 12th FDJ Parliament, Comrade Erich Honecker expounded the great problem that is discussed today and that is faced by every man and all of mankind: "Either we are able to bring about a change for the better, away from the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms buildup, toward detente and peaceful coexistence, or mankind is in danger of plunging into the abyss of its nuclear destruction."

We take the view that the trade unions, in particular, have a special responsibility that this either -- or is decided in favor of the people, the living, and those yet to be born. We resolutely oppose all who promote the business of the capitalist arms factories and who are seeking to continue the arms race and extend it to space by means of anticommunist and anti-Soviet demogoguery and by adding fuel to war hysteria. The FDGB is seeking and consolidating cooperation with all those who want to save world peace.

This was also discussed in the talks we recently had in the FRG with the leading colleagues of the DGB. The concordant opinion that war must never again emanate from German soil, that the realities and borders that have emerged in Europe must be respected, and that the arms race on earth must be halted and prevented in space proves the possibility of an agreement serving peace, regardless of different positions on some questions of international development.

Solidarity With All Who Are Struggling for a Life Worthy of Human Beings

With our international work we want to contribute to the realization of a worldwide coalition of reason and realism for warding off the threat of a nuclear inferno. Forever pledged to support proletarian internationalism, our FDGB will continue to express its solidarity with all trade union organizations in the young national states and in the regions where the struggle for a life worthy of human beings must be carried on. (prolonged, strong applause) For this our members are creating an important material base by regularly purchasing stamps of solidarity when paying trade union dues.

We are proudly bearing the banner of trade unionist, anti-imperialist solidarity into the next decade. The trust bestowed upon our organization by the international workers class is shown in the fact that the 11th World Trade Union Congress next year will be held in the capital of our GDR. (prolonged applause) We will do everything to prepare this significant congress well and to be good hosts to the representatives of the international trade union movement.

Dear colleagues, at this hour we particularly feel the desire to cordially thank the veterans of our FDGB for all their work, for their struggle, for their loyalty to the cause. (prolonged, strong applause) This gratitude is particularly due to those men and women colleagues who cofounded our class organization 40 years ago. Their historic achievements remain vivid as part of the active trade union cooperation in further shaping developed socialist society and find a worthy continuation there.

From this festive event our greetings go to the more than 9 million members and to all officials who constitute the great association of the GDR's free trade unions and who with their own activities have turned it into a strong, society-shaping force. (prolonged, strong applause, cheers for the working people's class organization)

Dear colleagues, dear comrades and friends, honor to the work for socialism and peace! This was bestowed on many trade unionists and officials in the past few days on our 40th anniversary. The Karl Marx Order, the honorable title of "Hero of Labor," the patriotic orders of merit, and other decorations were awarded by the State Council chairman for many years of outstanding trade union work. Such honors are only possible in our socialist fatherland. We also consider them a recognition of the work of the entire organization.

We express our very cordial gratitude for this to our party, to our state, and to our Comrade Erich Honecker. (stormy applause) We reply: Self-confident but never self-satisfied, learning from our own experiences and from those of the international workers movement and history, we are fashioning our present under the leadership of the SED and are thus blasting our road into the future, which belongs to social progress, to socialism, and to communism. (prolonged applause) Turned toward those great tasks with a fresh fighting mood, and convinced that ultimately the cause of peace will win, we are crossing the threshold to the fifth decade of our trade union activity.

Onward, with new successes for peace and socialism to the 11th SED Congress! (stormy applause) Long live the socialist GDR! Long live the FDGB! (stormy prolonged applause)

KADAR SPEAKS AT ASSEMBLY CEREMONY FOR DEPUTIES

LD142311 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 14 Jun 85

[Sandor Csillag report]

[Excerpt] Following the words of greeting and the presentation of mandates for the National Assembly at parliament house this morning, party First Secretary Janos Kadar said the following on behalf of the deputies elected on the national list:

[Begin Kadar recording] First I would like to thank the officials of the PPF, the members of the working committee who have been working in the background and who are represented by Comrade Horvath, and the people of the national election presidium for the great work they have performed. Thanks to this work we have been able to run in these elections and as a result we have been elected. I thank you also for the congratulations.

The other thing is an easier (?matter). In these days there are frequent meetings between people who have been elected on the national list and others who have been elected in the individual election constituencies. And they make jokes. The comrades who have been elected in the individual constituencies -- and there is something in this -- say that they were elected in an election battle. On the national list it was easier to obtain a mandate.

I have an observation about this. The national election list is the root of our policy. I believe that the people, comrades, and our friends, and allies who figure in this list represent our policy individually and also jointly, by virtue of social tasks with many directions. We have been elected, so to speak, together with the policy. I believe it applies to us that this trust has been expressed in this election in which we have all been committed. I for my part I would also like to express my heartfelt congratulations to my fellow deputies elected on the national list and to wish them good health and further work. [end recording]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES LAZAR REPORT

LD202318 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- At the Thursday session of the Council of Ministers Gyorgy Lazar gave a report on the official visit to Hungary of Olof Palme, prime minister of the Kingdom of Sweden. The government approved the report.

Reviewing the implementation of the law on Hungarian citizens' employment abroad the Council of Ministers ruled that it is to be checked more thoroughly in the future whether it is justified in each case for a person to seek occupation abroad, and whether the knowledge and experience acquired abroad can be put to justified use. The Council of Ministers discussed and approved the work plan of the government commissions for the 2nd half of 1985 and the control plan of the central people's watchdog committee.

SZOT SESSION EXAMINES ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

LD191426 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Not everything can be attributed to the ravages of winter. Industrial production stagnated during the first 5 months of the year.

The economy -- the people's economy -- has been forced to import signficant quantities of energy. These statements were made at the session of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT]. Zoltan Farkas reports:

It has not yet been possible to make up the backlog caused by this year's unusually severe winter and by the energy restrictions. This was stated by SZOT Secretary Laszlo Gal. The complete fulfillment of this year's plan is seriously threatened, he added. During the first 5 months of this year, industrial production did not rise and forceful expansion is needed if we want to achieve the planned level of economic growth. The people's economy was forced to make more than planned imports of energy carriers. The backlog of the construction industry is also significant. Although crop prospects in agriculture are good, the drop in world market prices causes grave problems, it was stressed by Laszlo Gal.

As a consequence of these facts, the balance of our nonruble trade, i.e. our convertible currency trade, falls well short of the planned level. This is why a joint stance was adopted at the last discussion between representatives of the Council of Ministers and SZOT, which states that if necessary the making up of losses must be accelerated even at the price of extra work. The entire process of production must be subordinated to this aim. In the interest of achieving an export surplus, we must expect supplementary shifts, overtime, and staff redeployment, and the enterprises should organize summer leave in such a way that it does not cause losses in production, it was emphasized by the SZOT secretary.

The report was followed by a debate in which Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai spoke. In his 1-hour address, he stressed that the expected revival of economic development failed to materialize during the first 5 months of the year. Last year's results seemed somewhat better than they really were because energy consumption, for example, did not increase only because of the cold winter. As early as December it was apparent that there would be problems. Last year's energy production fell short of the planned level while consumption significantly exceeded the planned level.

There were also noteworthy backlogs in socialist exports. These two factors burden this year's economic output, said Jozsef Marjai. Thus not everything could be attributed to the ravages of winter. The weaknesses in our economy continue and these shortcomings cannot be made up by crash work. This year we have exported much less and imported much more than we had planned. Just two figures for comparison: During the first 5 months of 1984 the balance of foreign trade showed a surplus of $160 million. This year the deficit stands at $190 million. But we cannot allow ourselves to relax demands on the foreign trade and current account balances, said Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

HORN MEETS AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS

LD201233 Budapest MTI in English 1049 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI) -- Hungarian State Secretary for Foreign Affairs Gyula Horn visited Vienna on June 18th and 19th 1985, on invitation of the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

He held talks with Gerald Hinteregger, general secretary of the Austrian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and with other leading figures in the Foreign Ministry, on the international situation, particularly the flows of security and cooperation in Europe, including issues related to the Budapest cultural forum, and other matters of mutual interest.

The Hungarian state secretary for foreign affairs was received by Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz. He also met with Heinz Fischer, minister for scientific and research affairs. Participating in the talks was Janos Nagy, Hungary's ambassador to Austria.

NEPSZABADSAG ON PROPAGANDA WAR AGAINST SOCIALISM

LD191834 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI) -- Wednesday's NEPSZABADSAG carries a long article on the new challenges of propaganda war against socialism.

The Budapest paper refers to the large-scale scheme worked out by the Reagan administration to expand the international communication network of the United States. In 1984 the budget of USIA, the United States Information Agency, went up by 30 per cent (from 545 to 711.4 million dollars), and this year the administration plans another 16 percent increase. According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL the U.S. Government has set up a top-level coordinating body that includes the secretary of state, the secretary of defence, the chief security adviser and the director of USIA. "This top-level body has the task of putting national and foreign information into the service of the U.S. armament strategy, ease distrust, and convince the allies about the justness of Reagan's plans.

All countries including the socialist states maintain an information network and, commensurate with their influence, and financial and technical capabilities, seek to put themselves and the policy of their governments in the most favourable light they can. It is another matter, however, if this strucutre, in the methods, means and content of influence, becomes an intervention. It is beyond doubt that the United States seeks to use this huge information apparatus for gaining world hegemony and for the political subversion of the socialist countries," runs the article pointing out that in 1983 USIA Director C.Z. Wick overtly said in a hearing before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate that the agency under his direction is a crucial part of the state security apparatus of that country.

"If we see this information strategy as a supplementary part of the political, military and economic strategy of the United States, the size of the means available cannot be disregarded," writes NEPSZABADSAG referring to UNESCO statistics that 75 per cent of TV programmes, 65 percent of written information, 50 percent of movies and 98 per cent of computerized trade information are controlled by U.S. organisations.

"The technical possibility of direct intercontinental TV transmissions which is soon to be realized lends an entirely new dimension to propaganda war through the means of communication. In a peaceful world relying upon agreements the increasing number of TV channels within reach provides good access to a never-hoped choice of programmes and cultural exchange," writes NEPSZABADSAG.

"However, in a world threatened by the deployment in outer space of global weapons, and in which one of the sides, the United States wishes to abandon the principle of security based on military balance of power and strives for military superiority, in which the U.S. legislation endorsed the highest ever military budget of human history, and in which the responsible leaders of the U.S. Government overtly declare that they want to incorporate information in the frames of the said strategy, only naive people may think that the new, revolutionary technique of information is harmless.

"It is true that for the time being the primary concern of the West European partners of the United States does not lie in the consequences of propaganda war against the other side. They are much more worried about their direct business interests as satellite-base transmission provides such opportunities for cultural influence that the institutions of the various states, ranging from national film industry to copyright, are threatened by the foreign power... However, in East-West relations it is a development which has not been duly regulated, a development which would encourage propaganda war in accordance with the conception of President Reagan, entail even more serious consequences and further aggravate the tense international relations.

When we hold the above worthy of consideration, we are not speaking out against technical progress and the international exchange of programmes. Technical conditions made it entirely possible for radio listeners to make a free choice of stations even earlier. The Hungarian population living near the borders has access to TV programmes of the neighbouring countries without difficulty. Hungary is open to the cultural assets of the world. Our population is well-informed and we have not the slightest endeavours for isolation. We are aware that the means of communication cannot be separated from the political and ideological opposition of the two systems, and we accept that these means will continue to play a great part, even under optimal conditions.

"But we cannot overlook the present realities of the world. It also belongs to reality that either we can fairly regulate the fundamental principles of international exchange of information, in the spirit of peace, approach and understanding, through agreements, or the new means will function as ones of intervention and subversion. As our paper mentioned earlier, Radio Free Europe had offered a new example of this possibility when it overtly called on Hungarian voters before the elections to leave the names of all candidates on the voting cards unchanged. It is another question that the appeal proved abortive but the fact of crude intervention remains and shows the genuine function of this institution.

"In the competent UN bodies the socialist countries are making serious efforts so that the exchange of information should appropriately serve the spirit of Helsinki, namely detente, cooperation, and correct international relations. On the other hand, the steps made by the United States and NATO show that they pursue other aims. In this case there remains no other alternative as to face the new challenges of propaganda war against socialism," NEPSZABADSAG concludes.

BRIEFS

HONORS FOR BULGARIANS -- High Hungarian honors have been bestowed on Bulgarian politicians for their efforts exerted in Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation. The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic to Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP. Deputy Foreign Minister Mariy Ivanov received the Star Order of the Hungarian People's Republic adorned with a golden wreath. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 200 GMT 18 Jun 85 LD]

20th PZPR CC PLENUM MATERIALS PUBLISHED

Politburo Report

AU180601 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jun 85 pp 3-4

[Report by the PZPR Politburo read by Politburo member Tadeusz Porebski at the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 12 June: "Problems of Raising the Effectiveness of Party Political-Organizational Activity"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: We are holding the present Central Committee plenary session a few months before the Sejm elections. The 10th PZPR Congress will take place next year in accordance with the statute of our party. These future events determine the character and tasks of today's session. We will attempt to carry out here an assessment of the party's present status. We will define measures that serve to improve the effectiveness of operation. We will define the main directions of party work in the Sejm election campaign and in the campaign leading up to the congress. We will devote attention to an improvement in the forms and methods of party hierarchies and basic organizations' activities.

We formulated the slogan "The party is the same but not the same" at the seventh plenum. We have confirmed our loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism as well as our determination to observe the norms of democratic centralism. We have ensured that the party will develop and consolidate the positive experience and achievements of the past, eliminate faults and distortions, and prevent these faults and distortions from materializing again.

We have stated that there can be no return to the negative phenomena that existed prior to August 1980 or to the anarchy or frustration that was present before December 1981.

The implementation of the eighth plenum's decisions has confirmed the party's ability to rebuild its forces. The National Conference of PZPR Delegates has also demonstrated the party's involvement in this process. It yet again confirmed the party's determination to fully realize the line and resolutions of the ninth congress. Thus we are undertaking many activities to strengthen the party's ideological and political unity. We are consistently striving to consolidate its worker-based nature. The link with society is being rebuilt. We are exercising the leading role in the state and society in a manner that corresponds to our conditions and needs. We are developing the democratic mechanism that governs its functioning. We are attempting to shift the center of party life towards the basic links of activity. We are increasing the participation of party organizations and members in programming and reaching decisions. The collegiate nature of the functioning of party authorities, open activities, and a subjugation to social supervision have become lasting principles. We also guarantee the superiority of elected bodies over executive bodies. We are using a great deal of energy to raise the organizational efficiency, effectiveness, and discipline of activity.

Thus, what assessments can we make in light of these efforts as regards the status of the party and its situation? What progress have we achieved in the reconstruction of our forces and our activity? Where do weaknesses and shortcomings exist? And finally, what reserves do we have to enable us to increase the effectiveness of the party organizations' and committees' functioning?

We must jointly find concrete answers to these questions today. These answers must stem from a thorough analysis of the state of the party as it truly is.

Generally speaking, we have good insight within this sphere. At the beginning of this year, in accordance with the statute, we staged the third largest internal party campaign since the ninth congress, namely, the accountability campaign. We carried out an extensive review of the ideological and political condition of party members, hierarchies, and organizations. We gathered together rich statistical data regarding the number of full and candidate party members. Thus we have complete knowledge regarding the number of party members today, their social composition, and the distribution of party forces in individual communities.

For the requirements of our plenum, we also carried out a review of party work in four voivodship organizations -- in Bialystok, Elblag, Rzeszow, and Zielona Gora. The review encompassed more than 100 committees at basic levels, within which there are almost 3,600 basic party organizations. By doing this we obtained additional information about the methods, and above all the effects of party work. Current information on the party's functioning was also furnished by 16 voivodship committees that prepared self-assessments of their work so as to present these assessments at a PZPR Politburo session.

With the participation of Central Committee members and candidate members and of party and state leadership, material has been examined from the following voivodships: Gdansk, Warsaw, Krakow, Tarnow, Lodz, and Legnica. Checks carried out by the Central Auditing Commission and the Central Party Control Commission also provide rich and comprehensive assessments.

In view of all available information, one must say that the party, in general, has achieved real progress with regard to a restoration of its internal links and operational mechanism. The basic elements that condition its life and work are functioning.

The majority of party organizations and committees are working smoothly and according to plan. We are staging internal party campaigns within the statutory time limits. The majority of basic party organizations [POPs] hold their meetings regularly. Attendance at them is satisfactory and they are increasingly lively and active. Their status is growing. Tight-lipped meetings that do not boast any profound content are disappearing. We can observe the party coming increasingly and extensively out of its shell. The number of open meetings is increasing. The payment of party dues has improved. A stabilization in party ranks is taking place; the number of members being crossed off or removed is going down whereas the number of new candidates that have been accepted is going up, particularly among workers.

Party training has been restored to a large extent. Members' interest in ideological subjects is increasing. Thus it may be stated on this basis that the majority of POPs have overcome their passivity, become stronger internally, and are regaining their trust and position as political leaders in factories and communities.

The democratic and open style of work of party committees has been consolidated. We have introduced in our links a system of registering and making our position known on proposals by party members and organizations. We approach very responsibly matters pertaining to letters, complaints, and suggestions to the party from citizens. The party is manifesting much activity at all levels of social life, including at the creation of economic and political programs. In the formation of these programs, we make broad use of party and social consultations. We are developing and improving control activity within the party. The participation of party members, organizations, and committees in staging large-scale political campaigns is active and extensive. This has been confirmed by the elections to people's councils and to the self-governments of towns and villages. This has been confirmed by the way the May Day celebrations were staged and by the entire series of festivities connected with important state anniversaries and public holidays.

This has produced positive effects and has helped to stabilize the sociopolitical situation in the country. The party -- and this can be stated quite clearly -- is thus today capable of mobilizing its forces and of conducting major internal party campaigns and political campaigns within society.

The accountability campaign has shown that we can accelerate these positive changes and that the party is capable of even greater effort. In the work of all links there is still much room for new initiatives and more effective methods of activity. The reviews that have been carried out indicate the existing varying levels of party work. Considerable reserves are to be found here for increasing the effectiveness of our operation. It is our duty to take advantage of these reserves. They are present in many spheres, above all in the implementation of resolutions, which are not always consistent. However, they are also present in the sphere of programming and managing party work and of checking information and accountability activity. They are present both in the work of basic party organizations and in the work of committees.

Some of the POPs we are talking about are still insufficiently active. They do not possess work plans. Meetings are held irregularly, every few months. It is mainly in these POPs that meetings were postponed during the latest accountability campaign. There are organizations that do not present their milieus with any initiatives. They do not even employ the simplest form of influence in open party meetings or general village meetings. They have failed to record a growth in their ranks for several years. A lack of discipline in the work of these party bodies is the chief source of their powerlessness. Party organizations in large industrial enterprises among large concentrations of the workers class will remain at the center of party cells' attention. What these organizations need most today is organizational assistance, especially in planning political activity. Apart from this main path of action, party cells must also find ways of dealing with insufficiently active POPs. They must examine the causes of this inactivity. These organizations should be supported by assigning to them aktivs from other POPs for a temporary period and encouraging their executive boards to organize party life effectively. It will be good to develop permanent cooperation between weak and energetic organizations. This would be a way of exchanging experience and indirect control, and a way of teaching the way to organize party work effectively.

While animating the POPs, we should make broader use of party tasks, both individual and collective. Assigning collective tasks should be connected with the problems and scope of party work. For example, party organizations may appoint advisory or permanent groups of party members to work with young people, solve specified economic and social problems, and so on. Such task groups will enrich party activity and animate members. We should gear the work of the POPs toward this style of action.

POPs should also more boldly attract nonparty people, especially workers, toward their activity. POPs should solve concrete tasks in plants together with these people, seek their opinion on important matters, and use them in political campaigns. We discussed this matter at length at the 16th plenum. The initiatives that have been adopted show that this is possible to achieve. It is necessary to propagate such good examples. Tests show that in almost every POP sphere of influence there are nonparty people who display dedicated attitudes and are our sympathizers. We must find a common language with these people and offer them a joint platform of activity.

The POPs could achieve better results in their work if the full statutory function of party meetings were fulfilled. Party meetings should be energetic forums for political and problem discussion. It is here that conclusions and tasks aimed at repairing the situation in one's own milieu should be formulated. Party meetings must provide their participants with good information about important affairs of society and the state, and give them the full possibility of influencing party policy.

A basic condition for good work by the POPs is a knowledge of party resolutions. This knowledge is not satisfactory. There is still a lack of the habit of studying the resolutions of party cells, especially those of the PZPR Central Committee and voivodship committees. Checks carried out in party organizations within the agricultural and food industry show that POP secretaries and plant managers frequently do not know the content of, for example, the Ninth Central Committee Plenum resolution, and only two-thirds of all POPs discussed at their meetings the cadre policy rules adopted at the 13th Central Committee Plenum. It is difficult to come to terms with this state of affairs. The PZPR Politburo proposes that the Central Committee obligate aktivs who perform a function in party bodies, as well as party, trade union, self-management, administrative, and economic aktivs to undertake, on their own initiative, activity to implement the resolutions of party cells in their respective plants or institutions. This should take place shortly after the end of the Central Committee and voivodship committee plenary talks.

Every party committee and organization must find its own effective way of quickly acquainting all party members and nonparty people with the resolutions of these bodies. In order to help the aktivs and POPs with this, it is necessary to convert the central and generally available periodical into a periodical that is only available to the POPs. This periodical should contain documents and material that facilitate the implementation of party resolutions and permit a better organization of POP work. These activities, which improve our work, will serve to fully propagate resolutions and bring about a single way of interpreting and executing them.

We must also seek new and more effective ways for party committees to steer the work of the POPs. Of course, weak POPs should be made energetic, but we also think it is essential to devote more attention to well-functioning POPs and highlight those that lead the way in party work.

An interesting solution is the Koszalin Voivodship PZPR Committee's organizing of monthly meetings of the first secretaries of 40 of the best-functioning POPs. Experiences from all spheres of party life are discussed at these meetings and then conveyed to other POPs. This is a kind of search for good ideas and innovative solutions.

The idea of organizing voivodship or regional meetings of all POP first secretaries is worth continuing. They are a good way to display the contents of resolutions in a uniform way. This type of meeting has been organized by the voivodship party committees of Legnica, Gdansk, Jelenia Gora, Poznan, Skierniewice, Slupsk, and Wloclawek.

The Krakow committee uses an interesting form of cooperation with POPs: a party meeting held three times a month. During the first third of the month, POP meetings are held; in the second third, primary-level committees analyze the conclusions adopted at the meetings; and in the final third, the voivodship committee makes a general assessment of all meetings that have taken place. Members of primary- and voivodship-level cells take part in these meetings.

Activity like this requires considerable organizational effort, especially by aktivs. However, it results in more systematic party work, better control over it, and more effective implementation of the conclusions and resolutions adopted at meetings. Good and tested experience in party work, especially by POPs, should be quickly communicated elsewhere and others encouraged to adopt it. It is also essential to more widely publicize these experiences around the country. At the same time, the party work experience of the CPSU and other fraternal parties of the socialist countries will be publicized even more.

At present the party numbers 2.112 million members and candidates members. This means that it continues to be a mass party despite large losses, especially in 1981-82.

The materials supplied to the comrades prior to this plenum include information on the numerical strength and composition of the party. Analyses have demonstrated that it is not the departures from the party, which are at a normal level for a 2-million-strong party, that determine the steady development of our ranks. It is the influx of candidate members into our ranks that determines this development. The admissions of candidate members to the primary party organizations attest to the effectiveness of our influence on nonparty people and to the militancy of our echelons.

We have noted a considerable increase in party admissions in the past 18 months. In several voivodship party organizations admissions outweighed departures in the past few months. In the Czestochowa, Koszalin, Krosno, and Slupsk Voivodship party organizations, party ranks continue to show trends toward permanent increases, which are a result of efforts and militant political work. However, many organizations lag behind in this regard. Some primary party organizations must not think that their concern for the quality of party ranks can be used as an excuse for their weak performance in rebuilding their numerical strength. To stabilize the party's numerical strength it is necessary for every statistical primary party organization to admit one party candidate member every year. However, statistics will not determine the lines of our work in this regard. Every primary party organization must take constant care of its qualitative and quantitative development and ensure that the largest possible number of the best workers and employees joins.

Workers and other persons under the age of 29 predominate among party candidate members, which is a very good thing. For some time we have been admitting to the party far greater numbers of young people than the numbers of departures from the party. However, these new admissions must be even larger in order to make up for the transfer of young party members to higher age groups. Some 7,000 ZMS clubs can recommend people for our ranks. The issue of the youth organizations' right to recommend a candidate member for our party should be analyzed and subjected to the necessary action by the PZPR voivodship committees.

The PZPR Politburo regards it as possible and necessary to achieve the complete and steady stabilization of the development of our ranks prior to the 10th party congress. The growing number of party admissions last year is proof that this is possible. We can win for party ranks various people who are ideologically reliable and socially militant, especially workers and peasants. However, we will see that the numerical strength of the party goes hand in hand with exacting quality requirements. The ninth party congress mapped out this kind of development of party ranks. The appeal to increase party ranks must not be used as a pretext to do what was done in the seventies: to massively recruit party members. In this connection we must bear in mind that leaving new party admissions to their own devices and failing to consistently train them in ideological and political work would also amount to repeating the errors of the seventies.

Over 50 percent of candidates members participated in the open meetings organized by the primary party organizations, in party conferences, and in party training. Some of these candidate members belonged to precandidate member groups, which confirms the thesis that effective and comprehensive work performed by the primary party organizations determines increases in party ranks.

The primary party organizations should take interest in the fate and attitudes of those who left our ranks -- more than 1 million of them. Many of them are potential allies and some continue to demonstrate militant social attitudes and wish to return to our ranks. If they can prove their genuine social commitment, they should be able to rejoin our ranks under normal statutory procedures.

Party committees and organizations must fulfill the important task of correctly developing the quality of party ranks. Many committees and organizations are not fully aware of the role of party decisions in maintaining the ideological-political cohesion of party ranks. Removing one's name from the party roll is the main form of leaving the party ranks, and this is correct. However, removal from the PZPR rolls cannot be regarded a sufficient statutory sanction for violations of discipline, insubordination vis-a-vis party resolutions, proclaiming views in conflict with our ideology and political line, and amoral attitudes. The executive committees of the primary party organizations bear a special responsibility for taking the right action vis-a-vis such phenomena. Efforts to crystallize the party's ideological image and strengthen party unity are very important standing tasks of party committees and organizations, especially in the period preceding the 10th party congress.

There are factories, institutions, and areas with no POPs. These "gaps" effectively restrict the party's field of action. Although the distribution of party forces is a long-term task, it still requires immediate commencement. It is the duty of PZPR committees to acquaint themselves with the state of these milieus and, where there are no party organizations, examine the possibility of establishing one or, in many cases, reestablishing it.

Organizations of up to 15 members comprise a considerable segment of our party structure. Almost one-fifth of all party members belong to them. Such a large number of small POPs inside the party structure brings a compelling need for party cells to take energetic action to strengthen them. Above all, it is necessary to provide them with more members. There is and will be no better method for giving them political strength and organizational influence.

Small party organizations appear primarily in education, trade, the health service, and rural areas.

Local party organizations also usually have a low membership. These include pensioners.

To increase their influence, it is necessary to temporarily assign them party members belonging to factory party organizations. This is governed by the guidelines for party work at one's place of residence, adopted by the Politburo in March. We have good and interesting solutions in this sphere. For example, it is worth publicizing the experience of Lodz Voivodship. The PZPR committee for Lodz city has set up premises for political-social work around the city. This work is controlled by a council formed of representatives of sociopolitical organizations and work premises in this area. This permits the determination and implementation of joint undertakings and a fuller use of potential in social activity. However, the problem of local party organizations is still open and requires that new concepts and organizational solutions be sought.

Most rural POPs have a small membership. Therefore, here too there is a need to concern oneself with the qualitative and quantitative development of party ranks. Also necessary is a new approach to managing the work of these organizations, rendering them assistance, and seeking better and more effective methods of party activity in rural areas. The experiences of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship committee are worth using. Once every quarter it organizes regional meetings of rural POP first secretaries and village leaders who are party members. These meetings serve to convey information about the political situation in rural areas and discuss immediate tasks.

The Wloclawek Voivodship committee also has an effective way of helping rural POPs. It has assigned to them a several-hundred-strong group of aktivs from the party, state administration, rural and agricultural service institutions, and factories for the purpose of social work. These aktivs are cooperating with the rural districts. First of all, this group was given thorough training in order to prepare it for its tasks.

When organizing political work in rural areas, we should aim to integrate the efforts of aktivs from all sociopolitical organizations and the efforts of the cadres of leading institutions and plants. Good cooperation between PZPR and ZSL bodies may be very useful for the solving of political problems in rural areas.

Workers and peasants who are party members should be involved in party work to a greater extent than previously, especially during political campaigns. The party rural intelligentsia, especially its members who are capable of didactic work, should play an important role in animating party work in rural areas. PZPR committees should better prepare party members and aktivs in rural areas to perform a function in POP executive boards, people's councils, rural self-government bodies, and farmers' socioprofessional organizations.

As we have already said, we have seriously reconstructed the party training system. We generally hold separate training programs for candidate members, full members, and aktivs. Many party organizations hold regular training sessions of a good standard. The number of lecturers has grown. However, there are organizations that hold training sessions irregularly with low attendance. Training sometimes takes the form of conveying generally available information, and not discussing and enhancing knowledge.

Increasing one's Marxist-Leninist knowledge and mastering the programs of party policy are statutory tasks of party members and organizations. Party training should seek to consolidate and intensify one's knowledge about the history, nature, and aims of the workers movement and its Marxist-Leninist ideology, and about the program, policy, aspirations, and action methods of the party. Party training should also seek to actively develop the party members' scientific view of the world. The present model of ideological training will be perfected in the coming training year, and the Central Committee Secretariat has made the necessary decisions. However, right now we should begin to study far-reaching modifications to this training. Using the experience of fraternal communist organizations we could consider how to adapt the form and content of training to suit the aptitudes and interests of party members and candidates.

The evening universities of Marxism-Leninism, which have good traditions, are the main form of training our aktivs, including future lecturers, but new possibilities continue to make their appearance.

In 1984 we had four voivodship party schools, but by the end of this year we may have 14 more. We expect that there will be 22 such schools in operation by the time the 10th party congress takes place. This will greatly expand training facilities for party members, especially for party aktivs. The appropriate Central Committee departments will program the performance of these schools.

It will also be necessary to supply them with the necessary school aids and textbooks, which are indispensable for effective work. In the future some of these schools could apply for the status of the university-type school. The expanding network of party schools will help build up quantitatively and qualitatively the party's scientific base.

The standard of lecturers determines to a great extent the standard of party training, and this is why party cells must ensure that lecturers always continue their education. Party political workers should be used on a wider scale for lecturing work.

It is necessary to constantly improve the work of party committees and the cooperation between the individual levels of party action. The Central Committee plays a leading role in programming party work between congresses, its inalienable right and duty in a Leninist party. We can predict without any arrogance that the history of our party will assess the activity of the present Central Committee as highly militant, as confirmed by its plenums, by the work of the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the consistent performance of problem commissions, by the regular information-consultative meetings of members of the central party authorities, and by Central Committee members' opinions on important sociopolitical issues.

To ensure that the supreme party authorities do their work in a collegial and open manner, one that is always subjected to grass-roots control, we have adopted regulations for the work of the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, and the problem commissions. Similar action was also taken in lower level committees.

The recent stormy years have forced party cells, including the Central Committee, to take many rapid actions, which were often temporary, depending on the sociopolitical situation. The present situation continues to stabilize, and this makes it possible to take measures aimed at improving the work of the Central Committee, the Politburo, the Secretariat, and party cells, and aimed at planning party work for longer periods of time. That is why it is now possible to assume that at the beginning of its every term the Central Committee could draw up the 5-year work plan resulting from the congress resolutions. On the basis of such a plan the annual plans for Central Committee work would be drawn up and would contain specific aims and tasks for specific periods of time. This will also make it possible to plan with greater detail the subjects of the Central Committee plenums -- those that are concerned with programming and those that are concerned with control and evaluation.

Central Committee work also requires an expansion of the party's scientific base and a more complete exploitation of this base. The Politburo asks the present plenum to consider the proposal that scientific problem commissions should be set up within the Central Committee. Such commissions would be composed of scientists, workers, and other practitioners.

The PZPR voivodship committees are primarily responsible for programming and planning party work in voivodship party organizations, inspiring assistance in instruction and methodology, and organizing control checks on party performance and implementation of party resolutions.

Primary party committees should mainly check on the work of plant committees and primary party organizations, should help them in instructing party members, and should take independent measures to meet local needs and expectations. Such a division of powers among party committees should help improve the organization and effectiveness of party work.

Voivodship committees should make more use of scientific achievements, set up consultative and opinion-giving councils, and appoint advisors and experts from among scientific workers and specialists and practitioners, including experienced workers. It will be a good thing if these advisors and experts include nonparty people.

The effectiveness of our work can be boosted by a better employment of party aktivs. In line with the ninth congress resolutions, with the help of party aktivs we can influence the work of all social, administrative, and economic echelons.

We should regard the social party aktivs as a natural cadre reserve and should recruit the party's political workers from experienced and tested party aktivs who enjoy authority in their communities. We pay unceasing attention to the recruitment of party aktivs and we will determine the principles and conditions of their work in the regulations concerning PZPR employees.

The party apparatus has been extensively rejuvenated in the past few years, and now almost two-thirds of the political workers have been at work less than 5 years. These workers continue to be recruited with increasing frequency from workers aktivs.

We attach great importance to continued links between party workers and party organizations. The membership of political workers in party organizations in plants and institutions is helpful in this. All party committees should complete the implementations of this correct solution.

Leading party cadres of all levels should display the correct ideological-political and moral attitudes and philosophy. PZPR members must also be more militant in exerting ideological and political influence on members of their families.

Each party cell must carefully watch the development and progress of the performance of large groups of leading cadres and ensure that the most militant members are promptly promoted or are transferred to the same posts in other organizations so that they are able to acquire more and more experience. The paper on the implementation of the main principles of the PZPR's personnel policy -- this paper was distributed to the comrades at this session -- discusses this issue more fully.

We can also improve our activities by improving the programming of our work. We make great efforts when drawing up resolutions, but a review of party work indicated that we do not always know whether party organizations and committees are capable of implementing our resolutions. In practice, tasks for the same sector continue to be laid down several times. We must change this practice. Briefly: What we must do is to think more effectively when formulating resolutions and tasks. Resolutions should be concrete in form, should be easy to translate into specific tasks, and should define their implementation. Long-term tasks should be divided into stages for implementation. Good resolutions make it possible for all party organizations and cells to effectively and fully implement the tasks they pose.

Our programmatic activities take into account the views of the working people, especially of PZPR members, and in this way we increase the influence of our community, particularly the workers class, on the performance of the party, the bodies of power, and the state administration. Consultations are a form of the implementation of the statutory right of party organizations and members to air their views on important social, political, and economic issues. Our party positively evaluates the consultations carried out after the 16th and before the 19th plenums, and those that are carried out before the annual socioeconomic plans are approved.

However, party consultations do not carry the same weight everywhere. We hold consultations primarily on the initiative of the central institutions, but party committees do not engage in them in their own areas often enough. However, they have powers of consultations as a result of the Politburo resolution on principles and methods of consultations in the party. We should look for the subjects for consultations among the problems in whose solution our people, or certain groups of them, are interested. We should ensure that consultations are always instrumental in stimulating as many non-party people as possible and in rallying them around the party and its activities.

In our activities we must be consistent in utilizing the public and party opinion polls, which are necessary so we can gauge social moods, needs, and support for our plans and activities.

A Central Committee resolution defines the way in which proposals submitted by party members, organizations, and cells are dealt with. The daily practice of party performance now includes the collection of proposals, responses to them, and an analysis of them, but this was not always the case. It is not true that all we do is correspond with the individual proposers. A large number of party and state activities are a result of the proposals submitted by party organizations and cells, as attested to by many Sejm laws, the continuous improvement of the economic reform, the struggle against social ills, and various other measures to improve the performance of the party and state.

However, we realize that some proposals are resolved poorly or ignored, and that many replies to them are unsatisfactory. This must change, otherwise the ties and confidence that have been reestablished with such great efforts between party members and organizations, on the one hand, and the party and state authorities at all levels, on the other, may be weakened.

We treat with great responsibility the letters and complaints addressed to the party. That each letter is reliably attended to is confirmed by our slogan that the "party should be closer to working people's affairs." A commission for people's proposals and complaints is active in the Central Committee as well as in voivodship committees and some basic party committees. Party committees are responsible for distinct improvements in state administration work concerning the settlement of citizen's complaints.

Despite progress in this regard, we cannot be fully satisfied because there is still much to be improved. It is not enough to reply to letters or to settle a reasonable complaint. We must always try to find out the reasons for the evil things and bad decisions about which our citizens complain.

Party control activities should enhance the effectiveness of our activities. Control should be considered one of the important forms of conducting party activities and should help to correctly implement tasks and resolutions, to strengthen democracy and discipline, to counter formalism and incompetence, to uncover the sources of weaknesses, errors, and neglect so that they can be eliminated in good time, to stress good examples, to assist, and to mobilize. Effectiveness should be continuous and comprehensive. We can talk about effective control only when its proposals are implemented, but there are still shortcomings in this regard.

Party committees should expand their control activities, give more attention to proposals submitted by party auditing and control commissions, and devote more meetings to the implementation of resolutions. This is how further progress can be made in effective party activities. However, control involves not only activities to determine what the situation is. Perhaps its primary function is to provide further training for those who are controlled.

We still do not employ a uniform system for evaluating the standards and results of party work. We often rely on subjective sentiments, without making allowances for the difficulties and complicated nature of party work and for the reserve potential latent in it. The lack of such a system makes it difficult to work better and eliminate various disparities. We will seek to create a system for evaluating our activities that is as understandable as possible. This system must be clear to party aktivs and must be accepted by them.

The system of party information and accountability must be further streamlined and improved. We have done much in this regard already. Voivodship party committees and 208 enterprises in which the Central Committee takes a direct interest continue to receive political information every day. PZPR committees in voivodships continue to develop their own initiatives in this field. For example, the PZPR committee in Legnica organizes "information day" once a month. Suitable party and state activists of voivodship level visit 35 permanent centers to present political and economic information to the selected social and occupational groups of people and to the aktivs in production plants.

However, our information does not always reach all party organizations and members quickly and on time. It often happens that only party aktivs have access to this information.

The Politburo intends to continue improving the flow of information within the party because information should provide party members with the orientation and arguments they need in their political work and supply them with knowledge about the situation in the country, voivodships, and gminas.

We continue to keep party records in the traditional manner. In the past few years we have made great efforts to collect monthly statistics and carry out in-depth analyses and appraisals of the numbers, composition, and deployment of the party. However, if we continue in this traditional manner we will be unable to avoid delays in reporting on party processes. The Politburo takes the view that it is necessary to modernize the party records system by computerizing it. Almost all the material and technical conditions for doing so are present.

The system of party accountability must be improved. Lower grade party committees continue to complain about too much paper work, and they are right, but we are still without good and practical methods of collecting data on the basic areas of the party's life and activity. It is possible to remedy this by devising uniform and simple models of accountability.

Reports on our activities are often focused on describing our measures, but contain little information on the results of such measures. It is the evaluation of such results that should be the main topic of these reports, whenever this is possible.

We have ahead of us a political event of supreme importance -- elections to the PPR Sejm. We shall soon begin the election campaign. May the course of this campaign confirm yet again that the party is consistently making all spheres of social and political life more democratic.

The election campaign will be conducted on the basis of a new electoral law for people's councils, the draft of which has been submitted for universal public consultation. The consultation has demonstrated our society's attachment to and respect for the Constitution and the durability of the principles contained therein because the public has not accepted those proposals that would change that fundamental legislative act. We will be electing a new Sejm, the highest organ of authority in socialist Poland.

Just like the present one, it should be a forum of accord and concerted joint action among communists, peasants, and democrats, Catholics and adherents of other faiths, party and nonparty members, and workers, peasants, academics, engineers, creators of culture, youth, and veterans of struggle and labor. It should assemble the best and most enlightened Poles, patriots of their socialist homeland.

We will be electing the deputies from nearly 900 candidates. Every nationwide political and social organization is entitled to submit them. We oblige the PZPR members active in these organizations to exert influence so that those submissions are socially right and accepted, so that they win support at pre-election meetings, and so that the candidates guarantee their ability to bear the load of political and civic responsibility for running the state.

Everyone should ensure that the social, vocational, and philosophic cross-section of candidates on electoral lists makes them lists of national accord. This requires close cooperation between party committees, organizations, and allied parties, on the one hand, and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] links on the other hand.

The Sejm elections will be a great political and civic test. They should be viewed not only under Poland's internal categories. The course of the campaign and the elections themselves will be followed not only by our friends but also by our enemies. Let us therefore do everything to show that Poles are a politically mature nation. Let us demonstrate, as often before, that we are capable of thought and action while understanding the realities of the contemporary world and the interests of the state. Successful elections will strengthen our state internally and externally, and testify to the deepening sociopolitical stabilization in our country.

Because of the importance of this matter, the Politburo proposes that the next session of the Central Committee, either in July or August, should be devoted to detailed tasks of the party in elections to the Sejm.

We are approaching the 10th congress of our party. We must exploit this time for full execution of the decisions of the ninth congress, which defined the line of socialist reforms, agreement, and struggle. These were given concrete form -- and we were witnesses to and participants in this -- and developed by subsequent sessions of the PZPR Central Committee. In raising the effectiveness of activity and improving the methods and forms of functioning, the attention of our party must be directed, above all, chiefly at those spheres that should be seen from the social point of view as important and that should be seen through the prism by which the effectiveness of the party's work is evaluated.

Thus, we must consistently implement the ideological tasks formulated at the 12th and 13th plenums of the Central Committee. We must carry out more fully, more obviously, and with better results the tasks designed to strengthen the workers' character of the party, tasks which were adopted at the 16th Central Committee Plenum. We defined important tasks for strengthening the leading role of the party, state, and democratic system at the 17th Central Committee Plenum.

The party's work with young people should be an area of special interest. Thus, the obligations arising from the resolution of the Ninth Central Committee Plenum and from the Politburo's decisions in the matter of progress in its implementation must be carried out more efficiently. The 10th, 14th, and 18th plenums of the Central Committee formulated important and topical tasks regarding the party's work in the sphere of the economy.

The resolution of the joint 11th Plenum of the Central Committee and of the ZSL Supreme Committee have great importance for the development of agriculture and of the foodstuff economy. Anyway, we shall soon be assessing the implementation of this resolution once again at a joint session of the Politburo and of the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee.

At the 19th plenum we defined the tasks for the scientific, technical, and creative intelligentsia. The full implementation of all these decisions contained in the resolutions of plneary sessions is our main task in preparing for the 10th congress. This will require the great involvement of all party organizations and committees. The Politburo has proposed to the Central Committee a draft resolution concerning beginning the preparations for the 10th congress.

We must comprehensively use the time left before that important event for an honest analysis and realistic evaluation of what has been done to implement the ninth congress resolutions. It is necessary to obtain uniform assessments in the party regarding those accomplishments. The 10th congress faces significant tasks of importance for the nation's future. It will adopt a far-reaching, long-term program of the PZPR. Discussion of that program should contribute to an ideological and political strengthening of the party. The congress will also lay down tasks for the immediate term, above all, for the immediate 5-year period. It is necessary during the precongress discussion to indicate and search for sources and methods of using the existing development reserves, and to define the basic premises and directions of action, which will ensure a lasting stabilization for the country. We must also think about proposing further initiatives for continuing the line of socialist renewal. It is necessary to plan the precongress campaign in a way which will guarantee the participation of the entire party, all its members, and candidate members in creating the program of the 10th congress. In preparing for the 10th congress we expect all party members to take constructive action for strengthening the PZPR and our country.

The election and precongress campaigns which face us require the expansion of party organizations' activities beyond the party's internal structure, beyond meetings, and beyond committee sessions. It is therefore necessary to raise the party members' militancy, activeness, front-ranking qualities, and aggressiveness. A uniform level of manifesting these characteristics and stances by party members is a fundamental condition for our political strength and for the closeness of our influence on particular circles. If we achieve that we will be better at leading and guiding. Our main task, the main task of our party, amounts to creating a mechanism for transferring program substances to nonparty members, to people's councils, to self-management, trade unions, and youth organizations, to the PRON, and to professional associations.

As for the party's work with young people: From the viewpoint of effectiveness of activity we must again examine our party's work with young people. The resolution of the ninth congress devoted a special chapter to matters concerning the young generation. We, as the Central Committee, approached responsibly the solving of the problem it contains.

One year after the congress, in accordance with its wishes, we held the ninth plenary session of the party Central Committee devoted to the life, education, and work of young people and to the conditions that determine their social and professional advancement. Programs for the implementation of these decisions were created. In the provisions concerning cadre policy which we adopted at the 13th plenum, we also stated that we perceived very acutely the need for the promotion of young people to management positions and for qualifying them for the cadre reserve.

We returned to youth matters at the 16th Central Committee Plenum by making specific proposals to the unions of young people for the activation of young people. Much attention was devoted to this set of problems at the plenary sessions of voivodship committees and of committees at the basic level. However, the results of these activities do not meet our expectations. Nor do they match the efforts that have gone into them. The accountability campaign vividly illustrated this.

The state of the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth plenum in youth matters was the subject of deliberations by the Politburo for the umpteenth time this April. As has already been mentioned, the assessment of the execution of this resolution is critical. All party organizations and committees and organs of the state and economic administration must carry out the tasks facing them arising from the resolution of the aforementioned plenum.

In the implementation of these tasks we are counting on the socialist youth unions. They held their congresses recently. These confirmed that the condition of these unions is good, that they were able to defend their political identity against the attacks of antisocialist forces, and that ideologically and politically speaking they are close to our party. In the scope of their activity they encompass a not insignificant group of young people. They are becoming increasingly active. This is, it seems to us, a good omen for the future.

The party is open to every constructive initiative by young people. We expect much activity from party members who are active in youth unions, and we expect that they will introduce Marxist-Leninist knowledge and class-based values into them and that they will strengthen their ideological identity.

The world festival of youth and students in Moscow is approaching. The Polish youth movement is making intensive preparations to take part in it. We are counting on the fact that our youth representatives will worthily represent our country and take an active part in the work of the festival, making a contribution to the strengthening of peace and friendship among nations.

Regarding our influence on the national economy, achieving increasingly great effectiveness in party work is necessary. The changes in the system of economic management initiated at the ninth congress created for party links the possibility of actively helping to solve these problems. Never before have factories been able to decide to such a great and independent extent about the effectiveness of management.

As I have already mentioned, we tackled these problems at the 10th, 14th, and 18th plenums. It appears that we can say that the implementation of the resolutions of these plenary sessions distinctly strengthened the party's leading role in the economy. The inspirational function of party organizations and echelons in introducing the economic reform is an important expression of this. The party has become the driving force of the socialization of socioeconomic planning and has also become the initiator and organizer of social discussion on draft plans and on other important socioeconomic decisions.

The effectiveness of the party's influence in ensuring that the plans of enterprises match central economic plans has also increased. A large number of strategic spheres related, in particular, to long-term issues concerning the country's development, have come under the scope of party inspiration. The need for further progress in this sphere was confirmed by consultations at the factory and industrial branch level, which were organized before the national conference in Poznan. The results of these consultations and of the conference in Poznan create good foundations for the molding of economic mechanisms that will promote the more effective implementation of social and economic goals, which we shall adopt in the next 5-year plan period.

Debate is presently in progress about the concept of variants for developing the country in the 1986-90 period. Every party member and every party organization should familiarize themselves thoroughly with them. This is of particularly great importance as regards creating understanding for the difficult conditions of our country's present development. We do not propose today new tasks in the sphere of our economic tasks. The previous tasks are fully up to date. However, among these tasks we wish to draw particular attention to improving the effectiveness of management, particularly through the rationalization of employment and of the use of raw and other materials and energy. Party concern for the implementation of factory savings programs is also a current task.

The party organizations must also display initiative -- something that we spoke of at the 16th plenum -- in support of planning the development of enterprises and meeting the needs of the work forces, and in linking this activity with work on the long-range national development plan. An important element of these plans is action to promote the flow of the achievements of science into the productive sphere: the electronization and robotization of the economy. Esteemed comrades, it seems that our watchword today is as follows: the party as the instigating and leading force in mobilizing production reserves and in implementing scientific and technological progress. A key issue for party work remains that of initiating broad cooperation among the trade unions, the workers self-managements, and the professional and youth organizations in the creation of a front of social and civic action to promote effective solutions to the enterprises' socioeconomic problems. Party organizations in enterprises must improve the system of political work with managerial staffs -- from the brigade leader through the manager. The result of this improvement will be a general practice, in line with which every manager's task will be to discharge his official duties as well as to engage in active political and educational work with his subordinates and to ensure the appropriate atmosphere and interpersonal relations in his enterprise. The main criterion for assessing the quality of the managerial staff's work is that they fulfill these tasks.

Regarding party work in the cells of socialist democracy and state institutions, there exists a need for qualitative progress and increased effectiveness in the people's councils. Here a special duty lies with the groups of party councillors. We have discussed this issue at both the 16th and 17th Central Committee Plenums. The main task for party members and groups active within the people's councils continues to be to consolidate the standing, already far from negligible, of these bodies within society, and to ensure that these bodies really have authority over the state administration bodies.

Attention must also be devoted to the work of the basic party organizations in administration, as a review that was undertaken shows that they organize their activity poorly in general and their political influence is insufficient in many instances. Here it must be emphasized that it is these very organizations that bear the main responsibility for the state administration's consistent realization of party policy.

The Worker and Peasant Inspectorate will serve as a more effective counter to irregularities and eliminate social evils. The formal conditions of its functioning have been defined. It was created at the initiative of our party's Central Committee. It is already working effectively in some voivodships. The Politburo deems it necessary to require party committees to ensure a rapid start of all its links and the full and uniform dissemination of the inspectorate's aims and tasks among party members.

We must also constantly increase the efficient functioning of the state's control system. This requires party committees and organizations to show a greater interest in this sphere of activity. Above all, this is a question of implementing inspection conclusions and removing the causes that bring about bad work at enterprises and institutions.

Our work in trade unions must be even more effective. First, party organizations have the duty to continue showing concern for the constant development of trade union ranks especially at large work enterprises. Second, the aim of our actions implemented through party trade union members is to consolidate their class nature, to activate enterprise trade union organizations, and to inspire a high pace of organizational, programmatic, and training work.

Party organizations must more precisely define their role and tasks in cooperating with and influencing employees' self-management. Work methods have to be adapted to specific conditions, namely, the size and nature of the enterprise, its economic situation, political atmosphere, and state and distribution of forces within the enterprise party organization. These organizations cannot wait for their role within the enterprise to be decreed; they have to work it out for themselves. Also, a high level of activeness by party groups in employees' self-managements is necessary.

Party committees and organizations must take up more widely and consistently the issues of party members' activeness within public associations. There are 5,500 of these associations with a total of 18 million members. The Politburo sees a need for reviewing those areas and fields of activity managed by state institutions with a view to possibly transferring some of these under the direct management of public associations.

This would enliven their activity, and help to better satisfy the needs of individual milieus. The need for greater activity by party members within state institutions and social organizations requires that their knowledge and political and professional qualifications be increased within the sphere in which they are socially involved as well.

With an eye to the effective resolution of this problem, we have prepared uniform organizational and programmatic provisions for the creation of centers to train and improve management cadres. Political, administrative, and economic cadres; the managerial aktivs of social organizations; the self-management and trade union aktivs; and the cadre reserve will improve their education in them.

Esteemed comrades, we must make intensive use of the time remaining before the 10th congress. The party's preparations for the congress require the mobilization of party ranks, organizaions, and committees. Party committees and organizations must also be active centers of political thinking and activity integrating entire factory work forces and communities around our common aims and tasks. One must with full commitment defend the party's unity and its program and counter the destructive influences and designs of forces and people who are our adversaries, adversaries of the socialist state. Our party organizations must also be centers of initiatives that help solve the working peoples' daily problems and worries. We must continuously prove that we can clearly hear what they are saying and that we understand their needs and aspirations. By acting in this way, we will confirm that as a party we are serving the nation well.

Honkisz on Cadre Policy

AU200931 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 85 p 4

[Speech by Wladyslaw Honkisz, member of the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission and director of the Central Committee Cadres Department, at 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum in Warsaw on 13 June]

[Text] "The Main Foundations of the PZPR Cadre Policy" is a document adopted at the 13th Central Committee Plenum.

It is the first document in the history of our party to deal so comprehensively with problems related to the creation of conditions and forms for the rational use of social potential, moral values, knowledge, the skills and experience of working people, and cadres.

In the information presented earlier, problems related to the dissemination and implementation of the content of the document, the selection of cadres, cadre appraisals, and the training and improvement of the leadership cadres were discussed exhaustively.

Some 20 months have passed since the 13th Central Committee Plenum. We are at the first stage of implementing the contents of cadre documents adopted at that plenum. This is not simply just another campaign, but a process of far-reaching character. Whether its effects will be permanent will depend on whether in its reception by society cadre policy will prove to be based on just an objective assessments of activity, which are codecisive in determining the level of society's confidence in the party and state authorities. With this in mind, it is essential to constantly compare the principles in force and the method of their implementation with public opinion, and especially that of the workers class. Bearing in mind the bitter experiences of the seventies, we place particular emphasis on this requirement.

It emerges from information submitted that apart from the positive results of the work done on implementation of the cadre documents, there are also shortcoming and deficiencies. Some of them were discussed during Wednesday's plenary debates.

We emphasize, therefore, the necessity of observing principles and of continually improving use of the instruments of party cadre policy. Concrete tasks and responsibilities for cadres performing executive functions emerge from this.

First: Cadres should always be aware of their shared responsibility for not only their immediate area of activity, but also for implementation of the party line and the good of the country. They should constantly add to and provide confirmation of their competence and ability to exercise a positive influence on work forces, and to ensure effective production, order, discipline and a good, healthy atmosphere in their work places.

Second: Cadres should actively express their indentification with the party, its line, and its program, and stand in the frontline of the defenders of the socialist cause and its spokesmen.

Third: Cadres should always and everywhere provide an example worthy of emulation, participate actively in the work of party cells and organizations and, because of the positions they hold, favor the courageous expression of thoughts, bold actions, and the stimulation of vocational ambitions.

During the course of the party accountability campaign, a postulate directed at leadership cadres at all levels and in all fields was formulated many times at meetings between the leadership and working people, and at consultations in workplaces, which were also attended by members of party central authorities: The postulate called for a determined and effective battle against all that is bad in the workplace, in the office, in the institute and college, and in every area of activity; and it called for battle against the waste of manpower, materials, goods, and equipment. The tolerant attitudes of certain management boards, self-management councils, trade unions, and, regrettably, certain party cells towards thieves of socialized property, idlers, loafers, and drunkards cost our country and society dearly.

And there are other losses -- superficially less measurable -- that a section of our leading cadres are unaware of or do not appreciate.

These are moral and political losses that have a negative influence on the people in certain factories and other communities because it is true that here and there people are treated with contempt, the opinions of a work force are ignored, opportunism and servility are tolerated, people who courageously express their doubts are humiliated, and solutions are not sought to pressing problems.

There is a need for an in-depth appraisal of the competence and level of involvement of leadership cadres in implementation of the economic reform. The reform -- as has been confirmed by the results of research and especially by the results of its implementation -- has not been accepted by every director and employee as belonging to his sphere of responsibility.

It emerges from the results of this year's cadre review that in some party cells and government offices, assessments of the leadership cadres have glossed over their personal involvement in activity for the sake of reform and the size and quality of production, both for exports and for the domestic market.

As a result of this review, we have a picture with very good foremen and directors -- in fact the leadership cadres in general are good -- but also with quite considerable weaknesses displayed by those economic units that are working inefficiently.

Public opinion is disturbed by reports on the high level of unjustified absenteeism in the socialized economy, as well as by the inefficient use of working time. Controls carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control, the Main Regional Inspectorate, the State Labor Inspectorate, and the State Prices Inspectorate do not fill one with optimism. Let us more often draw conclusions from what the public has to say on cadre decisions because blame for the bad state of affairs in almost every sphere is laid on managers, directors, and ministers, but this also affects society's opinion of and confidence in the party.

Many party members -- foreman, managers, and directors -- still do not feel jointly responsible for cooperation with the trade unions and for a good political climate in the factory. I am saying this because an inability by the party and directors to forecast and accurately assess phenomena and problems in the factory frequently lies at the roots of the conflicts occurring there.

I believe that the criticism and concrete evaluation made of some heads of office at the May Council of Ministers session should be considered an example and encouragement to improve the style of organization and work, and most of all to increase requirements at all levels.

Only by criticizing deficiencies, shortcomings, and all kinds of evil can we improve the situation and impose a new, higher quality. Only by means of a completely objective cadre policy can we effectively strengthen the position of the leadership cadres, give preference to those who think in a creative way and display initiative and innovation, combine the interests of the factory with those of the work force, and create proper interpersonal relations.

We believe that one of the most important tasks facing party cells and organizations is to oppose more strongly the ideological-ethical distortions occurring among some scientific employees and to reestablish the party's prestige in educational and scientific establishments.

The social base of future scientific cadres is causing concern because more and more of them are coming from intelligentsia families and less from worker and peasant communities. It is becoming necessary for the party to firmly intervene even more in the process of establishing a class sociopolitical shape for future scientific cadres.

At the 17th plenum, the Central Committee asked party members to undertake energetic activity for the sake of maintaining the positive changes in the work of the administration, simplifying organizational structures, curbing the rise in the number of posts, restricting excessive and unfavorable job fluctuation, improving the qualifications of leadership cadres, and eliminating all the discrepancies that are still occurring.

Although positive changes in relations between citizens and offices is a fact, there is still much justified criticism being made of many employees in the state administration. Those employees who cover up their own incompetence by pointing to alleged decisions made by the "authorities upstairs" or faulty legal regulations deserve no leniency. Party organizations and office leaderships should oppose attitudes like this with greater consistency. At the same time, the good name of most state employees who deserve respect for their exemplary work and unimpeachable attitude needs to be defended.

The cadre policy rules adopted at the 13th plenum envisage consistent adherence to the established criteria for selecting and assessing party cadres and further training them. That is why they are faced with the task of constantly studying the ideological-theoretical principles of party policy and its Marxist-Leninist motivation. Improvements in qualifications must be considered a work duty and basic criterion for assessment and promotion.

The correct selection and rational distribution of employees who are completing their party studies, postgraduate studies, or on-the-job experience are becoming an important task. It is necessary to stabilize the situation of party cadres and, at the same time, to ensure that they are rotated and transferred to other areas of our life in a planned manner.

It emerges from the letter and spirit of our resolutions and documents that the party is not only dealing with itself as far as cadre policy is concerned. Pratice confirms this. An analysis of the personnel structure of the leaderships in government offices and other bodies at all levels reveals that more and more nonparty people are being appointed to leadership posts today, apart from members of the PZPR and allied political parties. The basic criteria for selecting cadres are ideological-political and ethical-moral values, knowledge, and organizational and leadership ability.

Cadre policy was and remains a subject of hostile speeches and rumors by our political adversaries. This applies especially to cadres in the party, the Polish People's Army, and the Interior Ministry. The adversary is still "heating up" the mood of people hostile to us who call every personnel change a "musical chairs of posts," bringing their own people in, and so on. The adversary is trying to convince people that honest work leads nowhere and that promotion is too seldom the result of an open mind, honesty, exceptional energy, and initiative.

An analysis of the contents of the latest congresses and plenums held by the fraternal communist and workers parties shows that qualitatively new tasks are being set for cadre policy. The role of cadres as a key feature of party policy is stressed. Especially notable are the CPSU leadership's undertakings in this sphere.

Finally, I would like to quote the PZPR Central Committee first secretary's words spoken at the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. He said the following:

"Right now, the fulcrum of the renewaltasks in the life of the state is shifting from the legislative process to the practical implementation of laws. This also applies to cadre policy. It is one of the most important tools in the party's leading role in the state.

At the same time, it is a sensitive gauge of the party's social credibility."

Therefore, a consistent implementation of PZPR cadre policy should be one of the most important tasks. The assessment that has been made of this process creates the need for controls by party cells and organizations, propagation of positive experiences, and the uncovering and elimination of all phenomena that violate the adopted principles and methods of cadre policy.

OLSZOWSKI VIEWS AUSTRIA VISIT AT NEWS CONFERENCE

AU181305 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Jun 85 pp 1, 7

[PAP Vienna report: "A New Phase of Cooperation"]

[Text] Following his meeting with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger in Vienna on 13 June, Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski met with a group of journalists, to whom he conveyed a statement on his Austrian visit.

Summing up the results of my official visit to the Republic of Austria, he said, I wish first of all to stress the very good, open, friendly, and constructive climate of all the talks I have held in Vienna.

I have received with the greatest attention and satisfaction assurances by Federal President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger andFederal Chancellor Fred Sinowatz about the importance they attach to the favorable development of relations with Poland, in the interests of both nations and of the European Continent's peaceful future. During talks with Anton Benya, president of the Austrian National Council, and with Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, my Austrian host and colleague, we confirmed a desire to develop parliamentary and governmental cooperation, and pondered over concrete measures in this sphere.

My visit to Vienna is in return for Minister Gratz's visit to Warsaw in the fall of 1984, which he made on my invitation as the first West European minister to pay an official visit to Poland since 1981. Not only we, but European public opinion as well consider this visit an important one on account of the energetic involvement of Poland and Austria in easing tension and restoring detente and cooperation in Europe, and on account of positively developing Polish-Austrian relations.

I am convinced that my present talks are of equal importance. They have concentrated on two basic issues: the development of mutually advantageous and comprehensive cooperation between both our states and peoples, and the seeking of peaceful paths to Europe's future.

Relations between Poland and Austria occupied a central place in our talks. One should take note with satisfaction the further intensive development of these relations since Minister Gratz' Warsaw visit.

Political dialogue between both governments has continued, and many important exchange visits by Polish ministers to Austria and Austrian ministers to Poland have been made.

Social contacts have been developed, among which the reemerging relations between the reborn Polish trade union movement and Austrian trade unions deserve a special mention. We also note with satisfaction a growth in trade and economic cooperation. We paid a lot of attention to this topic during my talks, also examining various undertakings that would guarantee further expansion of this cooperation. In this context, the question of financial-credit cooperation, which for understandable reasons is of great importance to us, was also touched upon.

A concrete sign of the bilateral desire to expand economic cooperation was the recent appointment of working groups concerned with cooperation in mining and energy generation, as well as the appointment of a commission dealing with cooperation in agriculture and the food industry.

Also a subject of talks during my visit was the prospects for Polish-Austrian industrial cooperation and cooperation in third markets. All these topics will be the subject of detailed talks during the next session of the Polish-Austrian Commission for Economic Cooperation. Austria's growing interest in trade with Poland is illustrated by the participation of Austrian exhibitors at this year's Poznan International Trade Fair.

We assessed the current state of cultural and scientific-technological cooperation between Poland and Austria. Both sides expressed their conviction that the development already attained in this sphere should be intensified. We noted the fruitful activity of the friendship societies in both countries.

Concerning the comprehensive development of bilateral relations, we have reached a state that I think creates good preconditions for raising these relations to a higher political level, which in turn would provide new stimuli for enhancing these relations in all spheres.

Polish-Austrian relations are entering a new intensive phase. A special place in this process will be assumed by Chancellor F. Sinowatz' visit, at the invitation of General W. Jaruzelski. On my part, I have invited Minister L. Gratz to pay another visit to Poland. There will also be other governmental contacts, and political consultations between both foreign ministries have already become regular practice.

Concerning the talks on international issues, I expressed concern over the existing tension and conflict, and especially over the unceasing arms race and the United States' aim to spread it to space. Such measures will increase the danger of nuclear confrontation, which would possess incalculable consequences for all mankind.

As we know, the USSR, Poland, and the remaining Warsaw Pact member-states are countering this U.S. and NATO policy with a constant readiness to undertake any action that is essential in order to heal the international situation, curb the arms race, achieve disarmament, and return to a policy of detente and cooperation. A first step in this direction could be the implementation of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's important proposals concerning a freeze on current armaments in order to achieve concrete results in the disarmament talks currently being held. Poland and Austria possess a lively interest in favorable results at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, and also support other efforts to curb the arms race and improve the international climate. In this context, we highlighted Austria's specific role in creating conditions for international dialogue, an expression of which were the recent celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the state treaty.

I pointed out that after disarmament, the second basic feature of the postwar order in Europe is the inviolability of the territorial-political status quo established on the basis of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions and on the basis of postwar development of the situation in Europe.

Any attempt to undermine these foundations is dangerous for the future of Europe and for the security of all states. In this context, the Polish side pointed out the importance of the decision to renew the Warsaw Pact for the sake of European stability and security.

At the same time, we recalled the readiness expressed in Warsaw by the Warsaw Pact heads of party and state to undertake any action for the sake of healing the international situation, curbing the arms race, and returning to detente policy.

A chief topic of the talks was also the current situation in Europe, and problems connected with continuing the CSCE process. Poland and Austria are keenly interested in the attainment of concrete decisions and undertakings concerning detente, security, and cooperation. This applies especially to the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament. We agree with the fact that constructive decisions made there would serve to improve the political climate on our continent. A similar goal should guide the participants in the Ottawa and Budapest meetings. Poland and Austria want conditions necessary to guarantee good results from the next CSCE meeting in Vienna to be created in such a constructive way.

Both states would also like to note progress in the Vienna talks on arms reductions in central Europe.

Poland and Austria also support the Finnish Government's idea of a meeting of European countries, Canada, and the United States, the signatories of the CSCE Final Act, on the 10th Anniversary of the signing of this act. This would be an opportunity for bilateral talks, all of which together could exert a favorable influence on East-West cooperation.

Both our counties attach great importance to the activity of the United Nations and to the celebrations of this organization's 40th anniversary.

As Minister Leopold Gratz has said -- and I agree with him completely -- this review of the subject matter of the talks and results of the visit fully confirms the fact that our relations are not just formal, and that the status of our cooperation, which exceeds the bilateral framework, is visible in every sphere. Poland highly values Austria's role in building constructive East-West relations, and for Austria -- which my Austrian interlocutors have stressed -- Poland is an important and inseparable element of peace, detente, and cooperation in Europe.

During my stay in Vienna, I also visited the Vienna International Center, where I met with Director General Allaf of the UN Office in Vienna, Executive Director Khane of the UN Industrial Development Organization [UNIDO] and Director General Blix of IAEA.

During the talk with the UN director general's office, we discussed some of this organization's tasks resulting from the current international situation. I expressed my support for UN activity for the sake of solving key problems of the modern world, especially the consolidation of peace and security.

During the talk with the UNIDO executive director, we discussed some aspects of Poland's cooperation with this organization, especially in light of its imminent conversion into a specialized UN agency.

During the talk with the IAEA director general, I expressed recognition for the agency's activity in the peaceful use of nuclear energy and in preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. We made a positive assessment of Poland's cooperation with this organization.

I am taking this opportunity to express our satisfaction with Vienna's increasing role as a center for international organizations and conferences, as well as our appreciation to the Austrian Government for creating good conditions for their activity, including for Polish representatives.

Minister S. Olszowski answered many questions on the development of Polish-Austrian contacts and their relations with other Western states, and on some aspects of the internal situation in our country.

Before his departure from Vienna, he met with employees of Polish institutions in Austria.

Having been bidden farewell by Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, the PPR foreign minister left Austria.

OLSZOWSKI MEETING WITH ITALY'S ANDREOTTI REPORTED

LD202313 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 20 Jun 85

[From the "World Panorama" program presented by Krzysztof Wojna and Andrzej Walatek]

[Text] In today's presentation of "World Panorama" we begin with a dispatch from Rome, where, as you already know from radio and television news bulletins, Stefan Olszowski, our minister of foreign affairs, is a guest. Over to Slawomir Szof.

[Szof] The most important point on today's agenda, the first day of the visit to the Italian capital by Minister Stefan Olszowski, was the political talks with Giulio Andreotti, head of Italian diplomacy. They lasted more than 1 and 1/2 hours. They were direct and covered a wide range of issues, both bilateral and international.

It was unanimously stated that both countries can contribute further to the task of detente and cooperation on our continent. The will for dialogue, above all political, was confirmed. The recent visit to Warsaw by Premier Craxi and his talk with General Wojciech Jaruzelski was of great significance. It has brought a new impetus to our mutual relations.

Possibilities both for the development of trade and extending industrial cooperation in various areas, not only in the car industry, were discussed in this context today. An emphasis was put on cultural contacts and youth exchanges.

Referring to Minister Andreotti's recent visit to Poland, it was stated with satisfaction that the decisions made then, concerning among other things mutual political and economic cooperation, including the subject of rescheduling our debts, are being implemented. The first Polish-Italian forum was held. This form of contact will be continued in the future.

During toasts delivered at the reception for the Polish guest, Minister Olszowski supported the broadest possible cooperation -- regardless of our different social systems -- between Poland and Italy in the international arena on issues essential for all of mankind. These issues are, namely, peace, detente, ending the arms race, and eradicating centers of tension.

Minister Andreotti, on his side, confirming the will for cooperation and continued constructive dialogue, emphasized the role of Polish peace initiatives. Poland, he said, situated in the center of our continent, is naturally destined to play a serious international role, especially in the European arena.

Talks will be continued again tomorrow.

Interparliamentary contacts were the subject of today's afternoon meeting of Minister Olszowski with Leonilde Iotti, president of the Chamber of Deputies in the Italian Parliament.

She expressed support both for the cooperation of interparliamentary groups of the countries and for individual commissions of the Sejm and the chamber of deputies.

Thus, the first day of Olszowski's visit to Rome should be assessed positively. It has confirmed what the leading Italian daily LA REPUBBLICA wrote in a commentary today, that Italy, despite differences of opinions in many issues, wants further openings for Poland, in the belief that Europe will benefit from the return of this important country to the political arena.

Rome Coverage of Visit

For Rome coverage of the visit to Italy by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, including his meeting with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, see the Italy & the Vatican section of the 21 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AMENDMENTS TO 1982 TRADE UNION ACT DISCUSSED

PM200955 Bialystok GAZETA WSPOLCZESNA in Polish 23 May 85 pp 1-2

[Interview with Leszek Brojanowski, deputy chairman of the National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ) by KAR correspondent Lucjan Pracki; date and place not given]

[Text] Pracki: The mixed state and trade union commission appointed by the Council of State has prepared a bill amending and supplementing the Trade Union Act of 8 October 1982. The test of the bill was published 17 May this year in a special edition of the ZWIAZKOWIEC popular weekly.

This updating of the act had been demanded by union activists for a long time.

"Does the bill meet your expectations?" I asked Leszek Brojanowski member of the commission and OPZZ deputy chairman.

Brojanowski: Let us begin by stating that the commission's work on the bill had gone on since last March and that it was often the subject of controversial debate. The bill was approved in its fifth draft. Is it satisfactory? This question will be answered in the public consultation currently being launched. It does, however, appear that the bill accommodates the most important recommendations put forward by the unions. It significantly expands union rights, granting the unions -- among other things -- certain universally demanded essential statutory rights, sanctioning the movement's organizational principles, and guaranteeing legal protection to union activists.

Pracki: And in concrete terms?

Brojanowski: Particularly important is for instance, the tendency expressed in the bill to strengthen the role of union organizations at enterprise level, these organizations being defined as the primary links of the trade union movement, representing not only the interests of their own members but also those of all employees of a given enterprise. This puts a formal end to all the disputes on the subject that still occasionally arise here and there. An enterprise union organization represents the whole work force with regard to employees' interests.

Pracki: How is the proposed extension of union rights expressed?

Brojanowski: Instead of the present right to express their opinion, enterprise union organizations would, for example, acquire control (owing to the obligatory seeking of union approval) over the distribution of social welfare and accommodation funds and the determination of working regulations and hours as well as leave schedules for the work forces. They would be empowered to publicly monitor the observance of labor law and the allocation of housing and of places in workers' vacation schemes and sanatoriums; to sign agreements with state and economic administration bodies concerning the implementation of union rights and duties; and to recommend and carry out, together with enterprise managers, periodic assessments of the observance of employees' rights and of social welfare work in enterprises. This provides a sound basis for strengthening the enterprise administration and trade union partnership.

Pracki: What, in turn, applies to the union movement as a whole?

Brojanowski: Among other things, the bill answers the demand for restoring trade unions' former powers. For example, it stipulates that union representatives have a decisive voice on the supervisory boards of the State Labor Inspectorate, the Social Security Agency, and the Workers' Vacation Fund. It also stipulates that a national interunion organization be empowered to apply for extraordinary review of legally valid adjudication in cases involving labor and social security legislation, and also to file a request with the Supreme Court for interpretation of the existing regulations concerning these subjects.

Pracki: Is the extended scope of union powers connected also with new obligations?

Brojanowski: It is. Among other things, the bill stipulates increased involvement by the union movement in creating conditions that would encourage enterprises to fulfill their tasks, introduce new technologies, develop new technological and labor-saving solutions, improve product quality and productivity, foster effective economic management, and improve working conditions.

Pracki: Activists involved in workers' self-management have often voiced their fears that an updating of the trade union act might take place at the expense of the workers' self-management system, thereby impairing work forces' economic drive, the latter being a vitally necessary quality in the present conditions of economic reform. How do the proposed changes affect those fears?

Brojanowski: The workers' self-management act and the powers it confers on self-management bodies remain unchanged. The proposed updating of the trade union act suggests that only those powers be restored to the trade unions that were traditionally theirs and that never fell under the domain of workers' self-management.

In addition, the bill clarifies the question of the dual representation of the work forces, by the unions and by workers' self-management. To the former belong all issues concerning workers' social welfare, to the latter -- work forces' economic concerns. What if the two are interrelated? But of course they are! That is why the only correct solution for both representing bodies is not so much to seek some watertight division of competence but to strive to closer, partnerlike cooperation. The proposed updating recommends such cooperation to the trade unions. An analogous recommendation is made to workers' self-management bodies in the Workers' Self-Management Act. The thing now is to try to match our practice up with the law.

PZPR CC LAW AND ORDER COMMISSION MEETING REPORTED

AU181120 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jun 85 p 2

[Staff report on 11 June PZPR Central Committee Law and Order Commission meeting in Warsaw]

[Text] Almost 3 months have elapsed since the adoption of a resolution on the maintenance of law, order, and social discipline at the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

Let us recall that the resolution was prompted by concern for the strengthening of socialist law and order and social justice; and for the better protection of society's interests and the security of the state and the citizens' lives, health, and property. The resolution was also an expression of the party's determination to intensify the activities of state organs and social forces in preventing and combating criminal and economic offenses.

Implementation of the 17th plenum resolution was the main subject under discussion at the Law and Order Commission session in Warsaw on 11 June. The session was chaired by Division General Czeslaw Kiszczak, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and interior minister. Army General Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and minister of national defense, also took part. Detailed information on implementation of the resolution, prepared by the Social and Legal Department of the PZPR CC, the Ministry of Justice, and the Prosecutor General, served as the basis for discussion. Information provided by the Control Office attached to the Council of Ministers' Office was also listened to.

The commission endorsed the main statements contained in the information presented before it. The 17th plenum resolution has become a guiding principle in the work of state organs and institutions operating in the sphere of law enforcement. They have worked out a time-frame for carrying out particular tasks in, among other things, increasing the effectiveness of law observance by improving penal law and rehabilitation policy, by holding state-owned enterprises responsible for violations of the law and society's interests, by inculcating more fully the principle that crime does not pay and that punishment cannot be avoided, and by improving the effectiveness of the whole system of control. The tasks stemming from the 17th plenum decision were discussed by individual departments and became the subject of discussion by voivodship and regional party cells. PZPR factory organizations at many enterprises all over the country also concerned themselves with these problems. The consequences of these actions, undertaken on a wide front, are already tangible. The effectiveness of actions directed against pathological social phenomena, of which the majority are of a decidedly criminal nature, has increased greatly. Definite progress can be noted in the activities of prosecutors. The practice of remanding in custody those who have committed the most serious criminal and economic offences has increased. A definite tendency for courts to impose harsher sentences has emerged -- the undesirable practice of meting out extremely light sentences to the perpetrators of serious crimes has ended, the number of additional sentences meted out has also increased, among them the confiscation of property, and the average size of fines increased in the first half of 1985 (to 36,500 zlotys).

The intensification of preventative and repressive legal activities is noticeable in the national economy. Attempts are being made to increase discipline and civic-legal responsibility in relations between economic units. There has been a definite strengthening of inspections and other activities intended to eliminate bad management, waste, and other neglectful actions that expose the national economy to losses.

The number of crimes against life and health (with the exception of murder), property, and state offices has decreased. A significant increase has been noted in the detection of crimes of misappropriation of state property (approximately 120 percent), of tax offences (80 percent), and of criminal offenses. The efficiency of the Citizen's Militia in apprehending the perpetrators of murders, robberies, and rapes deserves special mention. The number of serious attempts to cause anarchy in social life was limited.

Nevertheless, as the members of the commission concluded, the level of law observance that has been achieved still falls far below society's expectations. The positive tendencies that have emerged so far ought to be developed further when two criminal laws passed by the Sejm on 10 May come into force: the law on particular responsibility in criminal law, and certain changes to the provisions of the criminal and misdemeanor codes. This is because there is still a dangerous level of crimes caused by pathological and social phenomena and great damage to soceity's interests is still being caused by waste, bad management, and speculation.

In the course of the meeting a series of the most urgent tasks, which are indispensable for full implementation of the 17th PZPR CC Plenum resolution, were formulated. The most important of them are: correct application of the new criminal laws, a significantly greater contribution by social forces in the fight for law observance, an intensification of the fight against speculation and tax offences, a reduction in the duration of preliminary and court proceedings, fuller enforcement of the obligation on the part of perpetrators of crimes to pay damages, the greater use of legal provisions to combat pathological social phenomena, introduction of the necessary changes to the law on work evasion, a significantly greater increase in the effectiveness of control, and improvement of the system of giving and enforcing fines and other financial punishments.

The members of the commission paid particular attention to improving cooperation between law enforcement organs, and to increasing participation by the social factor and public opinion in law observance and the effectivenes of inspections in factories. Janusz Kubasiewicz, director of the Social and Legan Department of the PZPR CC, took part in the meeting.

MARGUERITTE SEES HARDENING OF LINE IN POLAND

PM190914 Paris LE FIGARO in French 17 Jun 85 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Imminent Meeting Between Glemp and Jaruzelski"]

[Text] Warsaw -- According to information from a reliable source, an agreement has been reached between the church and state for the long awaited meeting between Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp and General Jaruzelski. The meeting is to take place within 48 hours. Some people are probably wondering about the appropriateness of this meeting immediately after the sentences passed in Gdansk on the three Solidarity leadership members for issuing a strike call, which was later rescinded. Mr Walesa, for his part, spoke of a "parody of a trial" and a "return to a period which had seemed to be over once and for all."

Three Years' Delay

The fact is that since Mr Gorbachev visited Warsaw at the end of April, there has been a marked hardening of the line in Poland. Despite official denials, this would suffice to confirm that the CPSU general secretary gave Gen Jaruzelski only "conditional support" and that, while approving the "line of agreement and combat" in general, he wanted it to be implemented with greater determination.

That is precisely what is happening now with the toughening of the Penal Code, a bill on higher education limiting the universities' autonomy, a review of the Law on Trade Unions to remove the possibility of any pluralism, sentencing of two priests who supported students protesting the removal of crucifixes from their classrooms, and the Gdansk trial and verdict. The aim is clearly to make examples of people and show that the government intends to bring intellectuals and students as well as the church and the democratic opposition into line.

First, this means the failure of the strategy followed by the Jaruzelski team since 13 December 1981. It was based on the conviction that through martial law it would be possible to move quietly from the repression deemed necessary to possible reforms. The measures now taken show that the government admits that this policy has failed. It is therefore returning to the tactics advocated 3 years ago by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski, who thought it was impossible to do everything at once and it was first necessary to hit hard to subsequently allow a degree of liberalization on "sound bases." It is this policy which is now being followed after 3 years' delay.

Why has this conclusion been reached? The Jaruzelski team hoped that the intellectuals would show "political realism" and support its action in favor of reforms. No such thing happened. Quite the reverse, polarization increased. The government's only support therefore continued to be a particularly narrow-minded party apparatus not very inclined to reforms. The general hoped that the West would open a new chapter and give him new credits that would make it possible to overcome the economic crisis. That was not the case. The economic situation remains serious and it is impossible to liberalize things in a crisis period.

Three Hypotheses

In addition, material dependence on Moscow has increased (a R5-billion debt at the end of the year) and reduced Warsaw's room to maneuver in relations with the Kremlin accordingly, at a time when the Soviet leadership was being taken over by an energetic man who does not really want to see his position undermined by a troublesome situation on his borders. Finally, the trial of Father Popieluszko's murderers played a role; in fact, it prompted the fury of the apparatus and the anxiety of the neighbors. It was therefore necessary to reassure them, showing a "firm line."

What is the present goal? Three hypotheses can be put forward: 1 -- it is a consistent and gradual evolution toward a form of neo-Stalinism. 2 -- It is a hurried effort to do all the "dirty work" of regaining control and rebuilding structures for a government and parliament already seriously compromised in order to be able to start on a new footing and move toward relative liberalization with a new government that will emerge from the Sejm elections on 13 October. This is the most plausible hypothesis. 3 -- The party, and possibly the neighboring countries, have reached the conclusion that the existing team, the martial law team, has "blown it," and that it is better to use it to the end to introduce unpopular but necessary measures, even if it means indulging in a degree of reconciliation with a new team later.

DEFENSE MINISTRY AKTIVS SUPPORT PLENUM DECISIONS

AU201316 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Jun 85 pp 1, 5

[Major Ireneusz Czyzewski report: "Party Militancy for Socialist Poland's Development"]

[Text] Issues of the 20th Central Committee Plenum were discussed by Army General Jozef Baryla, chief of the Polish Armed Forces Main Political Administration and deputy minister of national defense, during his 17 June Warsaw meeting with party aktivs of the Ministry of Defense's central institutions.

J. Baryla stressed the great importance of the plenum debates, during which the condition of the party and the results of its militant and reformist policy in the sectors of social and political life that are important for Poland's future were objectively analyzed and appraised. This militant activity, which was initiated by the ninth party congress resolutions and which is inspired by the idea that the party is the same and yet not the same, is being consistently demonstrated by pratical undertakings, by the PZPR's open approach to working people's problems, which everyone can see, and by courage in addressing difficult but socially important issues. Awareness of the achievements and a penetrating knowledge of the areas of party activity in which much more could be done are a good basis for inspiring and launching new tasks to promote the country's development. The documents adopted by the plenum and the results of the specific and analytical plenum discussion constitute the correct directives to match the social importance of these tasks. This was especially stressed by the PZPR first secretary's closing speech.

The party aktivs of our Armed Forces, who are known for their militancy, mobility, and ideological ardor, have an important role to play in implementing these tasks. As for implementing party policy, our aktivs can be proud of their tangible achievements and their experience in producing an original style and methods of activity. That is why, J. Baryla stressed, the proposals and tasks stemming from the 20th plenum and its resolutions will be fully reflected in the work of party organizations and cells in our Armed Forces and in programming and effectively implementing our training and educational tasks.

RYBA BECOMES COUNCIL OF MINISTERS UNDER SECRETARY

LD200900 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 2010 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The premier has appointed Major General Dr Marian Ryba to the post of under secretary of state at the Office of the Council of Ministers. He will retain the function he already holds of main inspector for (?control). [as heard]

SCINTEIA ON COOPERATION AMONG SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU201141 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0922 GMT 19 Jun 85

["Articles in the press: 'Friendship and Manysided Collaboration With the Socialist Countries' -- Article Run in SCINTEIA of June 19 -- Excerpts --" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 10/6/1985 -- A retrospective of the period elapsed since the Ninth Congress of the RCP brings to the fore the consistency and firmness in which the Romanian party and state placed in the centre of their international activities the development of ties of friendship and soldarity with all socialist countries. This constant, basic orientation has been underlain by a community of system and ideology, the identity of targets and ideals -- the building of the socialist and communist society.

The RCP general secretary has repeatedly underscored that, owing to the every more important achievements made in the building of socialism, their growing share in world science and economy, their major role in the international life, the countries that build the new system can resolve, in collaboration, the basic questions relating to their steadfast development, with their cooperation making an outstanding contribution to the consolidation of independence, and the struggle for the ensurance of world peace.

The congress and national conferences of the Romanian Communist Party that were held in the last twenty years consecrated the development of collaboration with socialist countries as a basic target of Romania's international activity.

Romania places in the centre of its foreign policy the close friendship and brotherly alliance with socialist countries, and considers it as an international duty to develop its ties with all these states. This defending orientation was enshrined in the programme of the Romanian Communist Party and sanctioned in the country's supreme law, the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Romania has carried out a steady, practical activity along this line. In the past twenty years Romania intensified its political ties with the other socialist countries. The decisive factor of the overall development of the links among socialist countries is obviously the strengthening of the friendly and cooperative ties among the communists construction. The RCP has consistently worked for the expansion and improvement of cooperation with the parties of the other socialist countries; broadly promoting exchanges of experience, mutual consultations in all fields of socialist construction. These relations were and are powerfully boosted by the meetings and talks at a party and state leadership level, which went down as new moments in the ascending course of the respective countries' friendship and collaboration, conferring ever broader prospects on their assertion and development. The treaties of friendship and mutual assistance either renewed or concluded for the first time with various socialist countries, the joint statements, the accords signed and other documents adopted on those occasion have substantially enriched Romania's ties with the other socialist countries, becoming true programmes of action for the continual expansion of these relations on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane, as well as in other areas of mutual interest. Moreover, ties have developed at various levels, on a government line, among parliaments, mass and public organizations, which, in the spirit of understandings at top level, have contributed to the steadfast strengthening of cooperation in the respective areas.

One of Romania's foremost concerns has been the expansions and deepening of economic ties with socialist countries. Quite significant in this respect is the fact that the volume of goods exchanges increased from one year to another, and, as is the case with some socialist countries, it doubled every five years.

A salient feature of this growth is the expansion of improved forms of cooperation such as cooperation in the building of major economic units. Cooperation in and specialization of production were boosted, aimed at a higher capitalization on the experience acquired, and on the economic and technical potential available.

Working for the development of relations with all the socialist countries, the RCP constantly highlighted the significance of expanding its links with neighbour socialist countries in the first place. This orientation is founded on a series of highly significant, objective factors: The complementarity between branches of their national economies and the possibility of jointly capitalizing resources, turning to best account the advantages of geographical proximity. At present, Romania has and develops relations of good neighbourliness and collaboration with all its neighbor states. In this context, this country attaches great significance to the development of collaboration with the Soviet Union, to which it is linked by traditional ties of collaboration and friendship.

The productive character of the cooperation with the neighbor socialist countries was eloquently materialized in the harnessing of the Danube's potential through the joint building of the "Iron Gates 1" and "Iron Gates 2" waterpower systems and, with the understandings covenanted as a basis, of the waterpower stations at Turnu Magurele-Nikopol and Calarasi-Silistra. Adding to these are the building of the heavy-duty machinery and equipment works at Giurgiu-Ruse, the hydroelectric plant at Stinca-Costesti on the Prut, and others. Concomitantly, Romania is involved in the tapping of important deposits of raw materials and fuel, to mutual advantage.

In the period after the ninth congress, in parallel with the development of bilateral relations, Romania has worked for the expansion and diversification of manysided cooperation within the CMEA with a view to improving the organization's activity and taking account of the need to gradually even the economic development levels of member countries. It that framework, the RCP considers that efforts should intensify to implement the provisions of the documents adopted by the economic summit of member countries held in 1984, resolutions which offer broad possibilities for the higher capitalization of the potential of the respective national economies, for the joint resolution of problems related to the progress of the member countries.

Romania has always set its links with the socialist countries on the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and comradely mutual assistance -- the only one apt to provide for the development of manysided, friendly collaboration. The RCP has consistently promoted the outlook according to which the differences in opinions generated by the diverse conditions in which the process of socialist construction develops should not affect the relations among the respective states, that all problems occurring among those countries can be solved through comradely talks -- from party to party, from leadership to leadership -- starting from what is common and prevailing, from the will to strengthen collaboration and solidarity.

Romania cooperates with the socialist countries on an international plane for the ensurance of security and peace in Europe, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, and works together with the other socialist countries for the settlement of the issues facing contemporary mankind in the interests of the peoples, all while showing its support to the peoples' fight for freedom, independence and progress.

As a member of the Warsaw Treaty, Romania develops collaboration with the other member countries, takes active part in the meetings of the organization and has stated consistently for resolute action to achieve disarmament and peace.

As an outcome of the strained situation in Europe and the world over, of the fact that the threat of war, of a world war included, persists and, as an accord has not been reached yet on the dissolution of the two military blocs "the NATO and the Warsaw Teaty" Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Republic, signed and the State Council endorsed the Protocol on the Extension of the Warsaw Treaty. At the same time, Romania -- just as all the member countries of the alliance -- states for action to provide conditions for a concomitant dissolution of the two military pacts, which would meet the interests of the peoples, the cause of peace on our continent and throughout the world.

As an expression of the continuity, along the decades, of the principled foreign policy promoted by Socialist Romania, the Thirteenth Congress of the RCP reiterated the determination of the RCP and of the Romanian state to further work in all firmness for the strengthening and development of collaboration and solidarity with all the socialist countries, a fundamental guideline seen in a broad perspective.

A Telling Survey

In the period after the ninth congress, President Nicolae Ceausescu has had more than 180 meetings with the party and state leaders of the USSR, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Czechoslovak Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Cuba.

Treaties of friendship and collaboration were extended or concluded for the first time with the nine socialist countries, and numerous joint declarations and communiques were adopted. Some 250 agreements, conventions and other documents on numerous long-term cooperation programmes.

The provisions for the current quinquennium included, the volume of Romania's economic exchanges with the other socialist countries went up roughly sixfold.

The share held by socialist countries in Romania's foreign trade stands at 53 per cent.

More than 120 cooperation and specialization ventures in important economic branches are under way with various socialist countries.

Hundreds of research institutes and laboratories in Romania and in other socialist countries collaborate closely for the resolution of scientific and technical problems of great importance for stepped-up progress.

In the last two decades more than 700 theatre, opera and ballet companies, symphonic orchestras, choirs and folk ensembles were toured and other socialist countires, while Romania played host to almost 500 similar tours from those countries.

In point of cultural relations, Romania opened 524 exhibitions showing the Romanians people's achievements and concerns in the other socialist countries and venued 425 similar exhibitions from those countries.

As many as 1,211 translations from Romanian sociopolitical, and technical-scientific literature, and fiction were made in the socialist countries and in Romania 2,324 books from those countries were translated.

PLANINC RECEIVES ARKHIPOV, COOPERATION DISCUSSED

LD201355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is staying in our country.

During their meeting they talked about the further development of friendly relations and comprehensive bilateral cooperation. They positively assessed the results of the 23d session of the intergovernmental SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which had just ended. They stressed with pleasure that the newly signed protocol on bilateral cooperation for 1986-1990 will create more room for the consolidation of mutual economic cooperation and further increase the volume of exchange.

Borisav Srebric, vice president of the FEC, Jernej Jan, member of the FEC, and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador to the SFRY, also took part in the conversation.

Arkhipov Departs for Moscow

LD201402 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Soviet delegation to the 23d regular session of the intergovernmental SFRY-USSR Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, which ended yesterday, left for Moscow today after spending 3 days in our country. The Soviet delegation was headed by Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the mixed committee.

At the airport in Surcin, the Soviet delegation was seen off by Borisav Srebric, FEC vice president, and Jernej Jan, chairman of the Yugoslav side of the mixed committee and member of the FEC.

FEDERAL CHAMBER, ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Security Situation Discussed

LD192258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1026 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG) -- At today's session (presided over by Miodrag Trifunovic) the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber adopted several reports on the work of federal organs and organizations and discussed the present security situation in the country. Before that delegates heard the introductory report by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs.

Due to the abundance of material (over 30 items on the agenda) the session will last for 2 days. In addition to the discussion on the security situation, which, without doubt, attracted most attention, the Federal Chamber also adopted a report on the work of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs; changes and amendments to the Law on Sea and Inland Navigation; the Law on Trade in Explosive Materials; changes and amendments to the Law on the Edvard Kardelj Award; a proposal for introducing a law on uniform population records; and the law on changes and amendments to the Law on General Administrative Process.

The first to take part in the debate on the country's security and the work of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs was Mito Micajkov. He warned of the sensitive nature of the situation in which security organs are operating and pointed to the fact that delegates in the SFRY Assembly had been promptly informed about everything happening in this sphere.

In addition to the assessment that the situation in Kosovo continues to cause concern, a part of Micajkov's statement was devoted to nationalistic manifestations in society, to the formation of national economies and, as he put it, to "the looting of social property."

Ivica Lovric stressed that stronger self-management is our trump card in countering those forces which, united, are more frequently flagrantly violating the basic achievements of our revolution. According to him, although internal affairs organs are very efficient in their work, the system of social self-protection must be further strengthened and developed.

Delegate Momcilo Trajkovic voiced his full support for Dobroslav Culafic's report. Stating that last year the organs of the Internal Affairs Secretariat continued to be very efficient in countering and uncovering various forms of economic crimes, he also disapproved of the fact that other parts of the system of social self-protection failed to take greater part in this. The fact that 70 percent of criminal attacks on social property were detected solely by internal affairs organs confirms that there are still certain shortcomings in the system of protecting social property, Trajkovic said.

Zarija Martinovic is of the view that it is our internal shortcomings and not the external enemy which are primarily responsible for our difficulties. He presented a series of facts and data to support his statement. He particularly favors strengthening the unity of the state security service at the SFRY level since, as he remarked, the enemy sees its chance in a divided SFRY.

Hisen Ramadani noted that the absence of working class aspect in social action inevitably creates fertile ground for nationalism to flourish. His protracted statement focused on some theoretical aspects of the struggle against Albanian irredentism and the thesis on the superiority of the Albanian nationality. According to Ramadani the irrendentist movement has two main objectives: to create an extremely tense situation between the Albanian nationality and other nationalities, particularly the Serbs; and, a no less important objective, to recruit as many Albanians as possible to its own ranks, particularly the young, and train them ideologically.

In order to safeguard the stable security situation in the country, more attention must be paid to some foreign trade representatives and agents who come in contact with our work organizations, Slavica Markovic said. Their work is inadequately monitored, which often enables them to obtain data which should not be available to foreigners.

After the debate the Federal Chamber adopted the conclusions on the country's security situation.

The Federal Chamber judges that the general security situation in the country is favorable despite the existing economic and other difficulties exacerbated by the international situation, external and internal enemies' aggressive activity and an increase in the number of attacks on social property. This is reflected by the fact that the working people and citizens had every reason to feel secure since there were no terrorist acts or major disruptions of public peace and order last year.

The Federal Chamber also agrees that the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs has been consistent in the implementation of federal regulations, guidelines and conclusions adopted by the SFRY Assembly and other competent federal organs, and that by its measures and activity and by coordinating the work of the republican and provincial organs it contributed to the protection of the SFRY constitutional order, to the strengthening of the state border security, public peace, and order, and to the efforts to thwart economic and other forms of crime.

The Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs is expected to continue to inform the SFRY Assmebly and other competent organs regularly and in a more comprehensive way about the manifestations and events concerning the country's security, to point out the problems and difficulties it encounters in its efforts to protect the SFRY constitutional order and to propose appropriate measures.

The Federal Chamber obliges the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to continue to consistently apply the established policy and federal regulations and particularly to continue to perform its coordinating function in order to achieve the internal affairs organs' unity of action in their efforts to:

--hinder subversive activities of the internal enemy and its conspiracy with reactionary forces abroad aimed at endangering the achievements of the revolution and the foundations of our socioeconomic and political system;

-- oppose the activity of foreign intelligence services and their subversive propaganda activity aimed at threatening society's vital interests;

-- detect and prevent hostile emigres' attempts to endanger human life and out material resources at home and abroad;

-- undertake even more decisive measures in detecting economic crimes, preventing arson and other forms of damage to social property;

-- introduce stricter control on traffic security in order to reduce the number of human casualties and the extent of material damage inflicted in traffic accidents;

-- continue to secure stable public peace and order and state border security.

It is within the sphere of the Federal Secretariat of Internal Affairs' responsibility to ensure a better coordination in the work of the internal affairs organs, a systematic monitoring of phenomena and trends of importance for the countrys' security and for the timely detection of attempts to act from various hostile forces, and to undertake, in conjunction with other organs and subjects of social self-protection, measures necessary for securing a successful protection of the SFRY constitutional order.

The session continued by adopting a series of laws, regulations and reports on the work of federal organs and organizations.

The Federal Chamber adopted the report on the work of the Federal Chamber Commission for the control of state security as well as changes and amendments to a number of legal documents. Minimal changes in Law on Sea and Inland Navigation were also adopted, as well as the Law on Trade in and Transport of Explosive Materials, Radioactive and Other Dangerous Substances and Flammable Liquids.

The Federal Chamber also made several appointments. The appointment of Colonel General Veljko Kadijevic to the post of the deputy federal secretary for national defense attracted most attention. The present deputy federal secretary for national defense, Colonel General Ilija Radakovic had been relieved of this post because he has ceased his active service in the armed forces.

Justice Secretariat Report

LD201251 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0805 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- Boris Krajina, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and federal secretary for justice and the organization of the Federal Administration, today spoke to delegates in the Federal Chamber about the work of the Federal Secretariat for Justice.

Krajina stressed at the start of his report that the Federal Secretariat for Justice and the Organization of the Federal Administration operates in the sphere of justice and federal administration, in the sphere of legal affairs relating to property, and in the sphere of information.

In the sphere of justice, in 1984, the secretariat continued to monitor, within the framework of its sphere of activity, the situation regarding the implementation of the agreed policy and the application of federal laws. An analysis was made of phenomena significant to the realization of the functions of the judiciary and the protection of the constitutional freedoms and rights of the working people and citizens.

The situation in the sphere of justice and observations from the practice of applying the federal laws, and the need to ensure greater efficiency in court procedures, have imposed the need for more intensive work on the elaboration of federal judicial legislation. Work has been completed on updating the SFRY Penal Code regarding monetary fines, the law on criminal procedure, the law on lawsuit procedure, the law on economic crimes and the law on offences constituting violation of federal regulations. Work on updating the law on obligatory relations and the law on copyright is in its final stage. In accordance with this chamber's work program, work on reviewing (to a limited extent) both general and particular parts of the SFRY Criminal Code and individual federal laws concerning criminal acts is in progress.

On the basis of conclusions reached by the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber and the obligations that followed from these conclusions, a special analysis has been done on the organization and competence of courts in the republics and provinces, and the following noted: We have a very complex and ramified judicial system with varying degrees of competence among courts of original jurisdiction, which hampers the monitoring of the application and implementation of the federal laws, and affects the realization of equal rights for the working people and citizens. Moveover, as a result of differences in the organization and competence of the courts in the republics and provinces, in certain cases the Federal Court has not been able to exercise its authority, according to the procedure based on certain extraordinary legal means, for reexamining decisions based on the application of federal laws. The need is therefore indicated for arriving at more adequate mechanisms to ensure equal rights for working people and citizens and the unity of the legal system, Krajina stressed.

In the sphere of the state administration, we found our basic guiding factor for the work of our secretariat in the activity program for the further transformation of the Federal Administration, Krajina said.

Proceeding from the fact that this program has laid down long-term goals but also specific and operational tasks, we have endeavored to direct our involvement toward their realization.

The secretariat has devoted significant attention to the better organization and advancement of work methods in the Federal Administration. However, an analysis of the competence of the Federal Administration has given us a realistic framework for future changes. The need for changes is seen in and connected with, above all, the further organization of the economic departments, and a fuller definition of the competence of the strategic economic and infrastructure departments such as energy production, agriculture and transportation. Certain federal organizations will have to be linked more closely to these departments so as to improve the organizational and functional links between them.

Since the adoption of the transformation program the number of employees in the Federal Administration has been reduced. The serious nature of this task was stressed by both the conclusions of the SFRY Assembly and the standpoints of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. As a result of these activities it is a fact that in 1983 and 1984 we reduced the number of employees in the Federal Administration by 463, or 3.04 percent. More precisely, on 31 December 1982, the number of employees in the federal organs of the administration was 15,302, while on 31 December 1984 it was 14,839. In the coming period particular attention will be devoted to this commitment. To this end the FEC adopted a special program of measures at the end of 1984 to reduce further the number of employees in the federal organs of administration, federal organizations and professional technical services.

I would like to inform you that from 1974 to 1983 and beyond, the state administration as a whole has grown constantly, as has administration in other spheres. While in the country as a whole in 1974 there were 113,500 employees in the administration, in 1982 this figure was 182,000, which means a growth of 68,500 employees in 8 years, or 62.3 percent, that is, more than 8 percent per annum. During the same period the number of employees in self-management interest communities increased from 26,000 to 44,800, or 72.3 percent. It is important, for the sake of comparison, to point out that in the same period the number of employees in Yugoslavia's economy increased by about 33 percent. All these data show the justification of measures which are being taken and which should be taken to reduce the number of employees in the administration, thus ensuring the removal of additional costs from the economy.

Federal Prosecutor's Speech

LD201847 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] [no dateline as received] Federal Public Prosecutor Milos Bakic today briefed delegates in the Federal Chamber on the work of this judicial organ. At the beginning of his report he stressed that the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office, within the framework of its constitutional and legal obligations and authority, continued in 1984 to take measures and action to help consistently implement the federal regulations for the realization of the policy laid down by the general acts of the SFRY Assembly, the program and measures of economic stabilization and the LCY Central Committee conclusions, with a view, through the fulfillment of all its functions, to contributing to the strengthening of legality, social responsibility and socialist morality.

Particular attention was devoted to the unified and consistent application of the federal regulations and to the standardization of the criminal prosecution policy.

We certainly cannot declare repressive means the chief or sole weapon in solving the conflict situations in our self-management socialist society, but repression must be used if the fundamental values of society are placed in jeopardy. By taking repressive measures, Bakic stressed, our society has always defended itself and will continue to defend itself from all those who threaten the constitutionally defined legal system of the country or who through their acts threaten the brotherhood and unity and quality of the nations and nationalities, public property and self-management socioeconomic relations, or the basic rights and freedoms of our citizens.

With particular consistency and energy the public prosecutor's offices have taken and will take measures against offenders against laws in those areas where the socially most dangerous consequences for our country might result. They are, above all, criminal acts against the foundations of the socialist self-management social order and security of the SFRY and acts of economic crime that in the most direct manner threaten or hinder the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. For this reason the public prosecutors' offices also devoted particular attention to acts of political crime and gave it absolute priority in their work.

In 1984 in certain mass media, publications, and spheres of culture, ideas and standpoints were disseminated that were based on various positions but that had a common anti-socialist and antiself-management character, and they were often directed against the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities. The state of affairs in our society is subjected to criticism in a conspiratorial and destructive manner, attempts are being made to convince people of the lack of prospects for our social development and doubts about the future of self-management socialism are being sown.

There have been reports and public statements by individuals regarding the bringing of criminal proceedings against certain people for political crimes aimed at creating the conviction among the public that these people are being unlawfully criminally prosecuted, as they were only putting forward their own views in these cases, and that the issue of these people constitutes an attack on the freedom of thought, the freedom of artistic and scientific creativity and so on, and that pressure was somehow being brought to bear on the judicial organs. However, public prosecutor's offices have only taken relevant measures when all the legal conditions for doing so were met.

Adhering to this country's laws, public prosecutors' offices have taken and will continue to take repressive measures against anybody who, under the cloak of freedom of expression and freedom of artistic creativity, abuses these rights and freedoms contrary to the constitution and laws. When in some statements and articles the sociopolitical situation in the country is represented in a malicious and untruthful manner, then, it is not freedom to express one's opinion or freedom of artistic creativity but it is hostile propaganda that should always be subjected to social, and in case where legal conditions are met, to criminal responsibility as well.

Judging both by the volume and gravity of some criminal acts, economic crime is assuming such proportions that wide-ranging social action is urgently needed to suppress it since all the measures taken so far, including those of a repressive nature, have not had the desired effect.

In 1984 the number of people either detected or reported for committing political crimes continued to decline -- it was down about 6.9 percent over the previous year. Subsequently the number of people sentenced for these crimes was also smaller. This, however, does not reflect the clearly increased number of cases of hostile activity at home and abroad.

The report also pointed to certain circumstances and facts that, in our opinion, are behind this discrepancy. It is, however, characteristic, and under these circumstances, natural, that, in contrast to other parts of the country, the number of people reported for committing political crimes increased by about 39 percent which is, for the most part, the result of the fact that a number of hostile groups were uncovered and, understandably, as a result of the irredentist movement's activity. The numbers are similar in cases of accused persons. For the criminal acts committed from the position of Albanian nationalism and irredentism a total of 275 people were sentenced in Kosovo Socialist Autonomous Republic and other parts of the country. This figure represent 59 percent of the total number of people sentenced in t he SFRY for political crimes.

It can be said, on the basis of these figures, thatpolitical crimes in the SFRY are usually connected with enemy activity resulting from the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo. This was reflected also by certain changes in the structure of political crimes in the SFRY. In other words, about 29 percent more people were sentenced for the most serious political criminal acts while 29 percent fewer people were sentenced for serious or less serious political crimes. In about 64 percent of all cases where people were sentenced for political crimes, sentences were given for so-called verbal offenses.

The number of people sentenced for political criminal acts represents 0.33 percent of the total number of all criminal acts committed in the SFRY; in other words, 2 people in 100,000 were sentenced for criminal acts of this nature. [sentence as received]

The number of economic crimes continues to grow. The number of people reported for these crimes is 3.38 percent up over 1983 and of those sentenced is up by 4.33 percent. The number of people sentenced for economic crimes represent 37.85 percent of the total number of people sentenced for all criminal acts in the SFRY. Of the total number of people sentenced for economic crimes, 62 percent of them have never worked in labor or other organizations that suffered losses as a result of the crimes committed by these people while 34 percent of the sentenced worked in the labor organizations concerned.

In the structure of economic crime the majority of criminal acts committed are theft and serious theft of social property, followed by the criminal acts of issuing bonded checks. Over the past 10 years the number of charges for economic offences increased fourfold and since 1980 it doubled. The number of people in responsible positions in the legal profession sentenced for economic offenses has also increased. Last year public prosecutors' offices sentenced 30,563 people in the legal profession for economic offenses.

In performing their basic function of detecting the perpetrators of economic offences, public prosecutors' offices strictly adhered to regulations and made sure that even under exacerbated conditions of economic activity, regulations were observed since the consistent enforcement of regulations is the fundamental prerequisite for achieving the goals of the Program of Economic Stabilization.

For this reason public prosecutors' offices were particularly resolute and efficient in cases of economic offenses in the spheres of prices, commodity exchange and services, foreign currency dealings and foreign trade activity, credit and monetary policy and the like, that directly hinder the implementation of the stabilization policy.

Loncar on Foreign Affairs

LD202153 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1023 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Report on foreign affairs delivered to the SFRY Federal Assembly by Deputy Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar; date not given]

[Text] [no dateline as received] The report on the work of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs was the basis of the speech by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs. He stressed, among other things, that the priority tasks of our foreign political activity, based on our strategic principles, is determined first by a very complex and dynamic development on the international scene and secondly, by the internal problems and tasks stemming from them.

I want to point out that 1984 was characterized by the fact that both disproportions and contradictions in international relations became even more prominent. On one hand, there was recovery in industrially developed countries, on the other, the position of the developing countries deteriorated. The debt crisis continued with the IMF's active presence and insistence on its well-known policy of solving cases individually.

Just as in the early 1980s, last year was marked by the third industrial revolution and increased efforts by all, particularly the leading economic factors, at innovation, technological expansion, and competition both in the economic, political, and military spheres.

Hotbeds of crisis not only failed to resolve themselves but in some cases they have been aggravated and some have reached danger point. Vietnam launched an offensive in Cambodia; the conflict in Afghanistan escalated as has the Iraq-Iran war; there has been disunity and new polarizations within the PLO ranks; there are new moves in inter-Arab relations and in that connection some new initiatives have been launched.

On the whole, antagonism in international relations has become more serious; the struggle for emancipation has intensified but at the same time the differences between the superpowers and their attempts to achieve supremacy have become more prominent.

It should also be noted that there have been a number of very significant shifts in our immediate area. Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus represented a particular problem in our region in 1984. The crisis in Cyprus is still tense and internal tensions have increased. Relations between Greece and Turkey have also become more tense. There have been changes in Greek policy and its position in NATO. Greece has also had certain difficulties with its own allies.

These are vital and significant characteristics of international relations which could only leave a mark on our position as well.

At the same time, our economic difficulties as well as the unfavorable effect of global world processes have made the following strategic principle of our policy assume more importance: First, the need to contribute to strengthening the unity and the role of the Nonaligned Movement as a vital strategic component of our overall international activity.

Second, we have intensified our activity at the conference on European cooperation and security in the hope that this process will become a standing component of the struggle for transformation in Europe and one of the aspects of the struggle to overcome sharp differences and antagonism; that it will also become a permanent way of communicating in Europe and that, in that context, national identity, sovereign relations, and above all the policy and role of the group of the nonaligned and neutral countries will win recognition.

We were more oriented toward solving economic problems and interests which directly affected our country. Our activity in our own region intensified in line with the changes and the priority role which the region has in our foreign relations.

Last year we also encountered more acute problems in our relations with economic groupings such as the EC and CEMA, above all from the point of view of our increased participation in the international division of labor. In this, we, as a European country with over 80 percent of our trade with these groupings, were confronted with exceptionally complex priority tasks, not only in the field of economy, but in formulating the overall platform of our relations with the two leading economic groupings on the continent.

I think that our policy of active relations with the stronger and bigger countries which aspire to rule the world, based on our demand for equality and noninterference, was marked by continuity and increased persistence.

Allow me to point out that our foreign policy last year was marked by further democratization, in line with the overall further development of democratic relations in our society. Socialization of our foreign policy was one of our more important tasks.

I must note that our efforts to achieve this were met with great understanding by the Federal Assembly, the Presidency, and by republican and provincial factors. We also endeavored to link, as closely as possible, our overall foreign political activity with all the other factors of our social relations, particularly with sociopolitical organizations, that is with the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the republican central committees, the SAWPY Federal Conference, and all other sociopolitical factors.

At the end of this report I wish to stress that special efforts were made last year to achieve greater synchronization and coordination between our global policy and bilateral relations despite the unfavorable international situation and our internal difficulties.

I also want to say something briefly about the organization itself, that is about the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Foreign Affairs Service, since it is necessary to view them in the light of what I have just said and what is ahead of us. The succession of generations in 1984 was rather drastic in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs: 55 officials retired. The total number of officials who have retired since 1983 is 278.

Federal Court President Report

LD201535 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpts] [no dateline as received] -- The tasks that stem from the legal competence of the Federal Court and those that are envisaged in its 1984 work program have on the whole been completed, Stojan Djuranovic, president of the Federal Court, stated in the SFRY Assembly today.

He added that the court's cooperation with the republician and provincial supreme courts and the Supreme Military Court has been successful in every way and that the court's speed and efficiency were approximately the same as during the preceding year. The inflow of new cases rose by about 14 percent and the speed with which the cases were disposed of rose by about 3 percent.

It is necessary, Djuranovic said, to be quicker in providing the necessary conditions for the successful work of the courts -- cadre problems, material conditions, and so forth -- because this was an indispensable prerequisite for effective and quality work and thus also for the successful protection of the Constitution and the law.

Citing statistical details on the number of convicted persons, Djuranovic said, among other things, that during the past 10 years crime in general has not risen in the SFRY, but that there has been a serious increase in economic crime. This was illustrated by the number of persons convicted in 1984, which was 11.5 percent higher than in 1983. He said that there has also been a slight increase in the number of persons sentenced for acts against the social order and the security of the country.

At the end of his report, Stojan Djuranovic stressed that, except on rare, extreme occasions, there has been no pressure on the court to make them disregard the law when trying cases. He noted, however, that pressures of a different kind have manifested themselves recently. This was due to individuals and groups who want to create the impression that the courts are not independent and that sentences are passed outside the courts. This is a phenomenon against which we must struggle resolutely, Djuranovich concluded.

LCY CC MEMBER EXPELLED OVER ACADEMIC CREDENTIALS

LD202257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2210 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Summary] Skopje, 20 Jun (TANJUG) -- The Macedonia LC Central Committee decided this evening to expel Dusan Veljkovic from the LCY Central Committee for conduct unbecoming to a member of the supreme leading organ of the LCY. In a secret ballot, 96 Central Committee members voted for the decision, 11 against.

Veljkovic's case was examined following the annulment of his doctorate of sciences by the Skopje Economics Faculty. Veljkovic had asserted that he held a doctorate diploma from a foreign university but had failed to provide validated evidence. The Macedonia LC Central Committee considered Veljkovic's conduct in this to have grave moral and political implications, damaging to the image of a member of the LCY. The LCY Central Committee Presidium entrusted the Macedonian LC Central Committee with carrying out the procedure for expelling Veljkovic from the LCY Central Committee, in accordance with the statutes.

DIZDAREVIC RETURNS FROM LUXEMBOURG EEC MEETING

LD192144 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2022 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Belgrade, June 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic returned to Belgrade this afternoon from Luxembourg where he attended the third session of the council for EEC-Yugoslav cooperation held at the ministerial level.